

French-Soviet Space Flight Ends; U.S. Gets Set for Landing

Cosmonauts Feeling Well, Doctors Say

MOSCOW — A French-Soviet cos crew landed safely in Central Asia on Friday at the end of a nine-day mission during which a week was spent on board the orbiting station Salyut-7.

Moscow television reported that Yuri T-6, the craft bearing Col. Jean-Loup Chrétien of France and Soviet cosmonauts, Col. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Alexander Ivanchenko, touched down successfully near the city of Arkalyk in northern Kazakhstan.

Doctors said the three were in good condition and feeling well. They are sending greetings to their families and friends. Tass reported from mission headquarters just outside Moscow.

High Awards Given

Soviet television announced late that Col. Chrétien, who holds a rank from the French Air Force, had been awarded the Soviet Union's highest honor, the Order of Lenin, and declared a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Col. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Ivanchenko were also given the Order of Lenin. They have already received the accolade of Hero of the Soviet Union for earlier space flights.

The report said the three men had been granted the honors for bravery and heroism.

Col. Chrétien, 43, was the first French space traveler and also the first from a non-Communist state to take part in a Soviet space mission. The mission was the first joint French-Soviet mission since 1975 when a U.S. Apollo craft linked up with a Soviet Soyuz in orbit.

[French President François Mitterrand sent Col. Chrétien a congratulatory telegram Friday after completion of the mission. The Associated Press reported from Paris.]

[Mr. Mitterrand called the flight "spectacular testimony to the fertility of the cooperation which began more than 15 years ago between the Soviet Union and France in the study and use of space for practical purposes." "It is finally a symbol of the



Alexander Ivanchenko, Vladimir Dzhanibekov of the Soviet Union and Col. Jean-Loup Chrétien of France are shown near Arkalyk after their landing aboard the Soyuz T-6 spacecraft.

willingness of the French people to build peace in Europe, both on the basis of its traditional friendships and with respect of the rights granted by the Helsinki (human rights) accords and by the development of open relations between all the peoples of our continent," he said.

Scientific Experiments

[In the past, The AP reported, Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, has taken a harder line against the Soviet Union than his conservative predecessor, The French, however, have been among the most vocal European opponents of what they see as the U.S. attempt to wage economic war against the Soviet Union.]

The three men carried out a battery of scientific experiments. France, which agreed to the mis-

sion in 1979, cited these as justification for the mission at a time of strained East-West relations over Poland and Afghanistan.

Like all Soviet craft, the Soyuz landed in the Soviet Union after giant parachutes slowed its descent.

Soviet television showed color film of the three cosmonauts bidding farewell to the two-man crew of Salyut-7. Col. Anatoly Bereznev and the engineer, Valentin Lebedev, who have been in orbit for more than two months. The Soyuz slowly floated away from the space lab after uncoupling.

France came close to withdrawing Col. Chrétien and his backup, Patrick Baudry, earlier this year because of the declaration of martial law in Poland. When the French government finally agreed to the mission, it stipulated that

the Kremlin had to eliminate plans to make a propaganda spectacle.

Mission control reported that all the scientific programs, most of them designed by French scientists, had been carried out successfully. The projects included photographing distant galaxies and stars and producing new kinds of alloys in the gravity-free atmosphere of the station.

Cosmonauts from Communist states who took part in earlier joint space missions were given awards similar to that given to Col. Chrétien, but it is rare for citizens of Western states to receive such honors as the Order of Lenin and the title of Hero.

Regarding the U.S. space shuttle's orbiting mission, the official Soviet press denounced the Columbia flight in daily commentaries, saying the shuttle was carrying a secret military payload.

Astronauts Wrap Up Orbital Tasks on Final Shuttle Test

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Looking ahead to their fourth of July landing in California, astronauts Capt. Thomas K. Mattingly and Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. on Friday wrapped up their final tasks on the fourth and final test flight of the space shuttle Columbia.

Capt. Mattingly photographed tropical storm Carlotta off the coast of Baja California and donned his space suit to help flight planners figure out the least cumbersome way for an astronaut to prepare for a "walk" in space, perhaps during a mission in November.

The astronaut also beamed back color television pictures of stars rising and setting in the bright blue limbo of the Earth's atmosphere

just before sunrise on the night side of the Earth.

"That's the Earth by moonlight on the left hand side and those big white blobs called stars are penetrating the atmosphere and they eventually become occulted as they go down through the Earth's actual disc," Capt. Mattingly said. "It seems strange to see stars that seem to set or rise across the Earth's surface."

Capt. Mattingly and Mr. Hartsfield are due to land their 100-ton craft at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., at 12:10 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time) on Sunday, with a crowd expected to number more than half a million and President Reagan present.

The touchdown on July 4, the nation's 206th birthday, ends Columbia's shakedown phase.

The shuttle's flight in November is expected to start an operational space-flight program that looks forward to the day in the late 1980s when shuttles will be launched at a rate of two a month from Cape Canaveral, Fla., and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

Sunday's landing will probably be on the concrete runway at Edwards instead of the dried-out lakebed where two previous shuttle crews landed so that Capt. Mattingly and Mr. Hartsfield can have a feel for landing on the shorter, narrower concrete runway.

Earlier Friday, while the astronauts were over north-central Australia, Columbia passed within eight miles (12.8 kilometers) of a burned-out upper stage of a 1975 Soviet Interkosmos satellite launch.

The astronauts never even saw the Soviet space derelict go by them at almost 7,000 miles an hour. The burned-out upper stage passed above and in front of the shuttle at an angle of about 60 degrees. However, there was apparently no danger of a collision.

"No way they could have seen that thing," the flight director, Harold Draughton, said. "You'd have to be looking at exactly the right place at exactly the right time and not blink."

On their way down the astronauts will perform a maneuver called a "pushover pull-up."

The maneuver is an exercise that involves raising and lowering the nose in rapid motions.

The object is to exercise the spacecraft to its maximum limits, Mr. Draughton said.

Lebanese Christian Leader Says PLO Is Lying About Readiness for Pullout

BEIRUT — The overall commander of Lebanon's Christian militia accused the Palestine Liberation Organization on Friday of lying about its willingness to abandon West Beirut, and he warned that the PLO was risking the "total obliteration" of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Bashir Gemayel made the charge in a nationally televised statement as the U.S. presidential envoy, Philip C. Habib, wound up another day of inconclusive talks with Lebanese mediators on a package deal to disarm and evacuate the PLO from West Beirut.

Mr. Gemayel, the only declared candidate to replace President Elias Sarkis, whose term expires Sept. 23, went to the presidential palace at Baabda on Friday to report on the outcome of his talks Thursday night in the Saudi summer capital of At Ta'if with an Arab ministerial committee.

Israel has agreed to give U.S. diplomacy more time to reach a settlement that would see West Beirut from a tank onslaught against the PLO leader Yasser Arafat, the rest of the PLO leadership and 8,000 trapped guerrillas.

Mr. Arafat's top deputy, Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, was quoted Friday as saying that the PLO's final offer for a settlement was for a 10-kilometer (six-mile) Israeli withdrawal followed by a disengagement of forces in Beirut guaranteed by UN buffer troops.

"The PLO will not negotiate further with the Lebanese state on the status of the Palestinians or the form of their military presence in Lebanon," Mr. Khalaf said in a statement.

The PLO has formally told Mr. Habib, through Mr. Sarkis and Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, that it was prepared to leave Beirut with its guerrillas and their families provided a "dignified departure" was arranged.

"They are lying," Mr. Gemayel said after a conference with Mr. Habib, Mr. Sarkis and Mr. Wazzan at the presidential palace. "For once they should stop lying because they risk total obliteration of Beirut. They say they want a face-saving outlet from Lebanon. But they have left no face to save. They have destroyed Lebanon."

The PLO is demanding that it have a symbolic military presence, such as units attached to the Lebanese Army, and a PLO political mission with diplomatic immunity in Beirut after the military pullout. It is also seeking guarantees that the 500,000 Palestinians who would be left in Lebanon would

not be maltreated or subjected to Christian reprisals.

But Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday in his first news conference in the Christian sector of Beirut that the invasion was aimed at "destroying the terrorist PLO.... Israel will not accept a situation in which any of the terrorists will stay in Lebanon."

A key issue in Mr. Habib's negotiations is the mechanics of evacuating the guerrillas and their families to such possible destinations as Syria, Southern Yemen, Libya, Algeria or Saudi Arabia.

The Arab committee that met in At Ta'if comprises ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon and the PLO. A statement after the meeting said the committee would contact the

United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — the permanent members of the UN Security Council — before formulating an Arab stance on the Beirut crisis.

Egypt and France on Friday asked the UN Security Council to begin debate and action on the Middle East situation. A. Esmat Abdel Meguid, Egyptian delegate to the United Nations, announced that he and Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, the French delegate, had asked the president of the council, Noel Sinclair of Guyana, "to start consultations with the members of the council about the situation in the Middle East."

Mr. Meguid said the joint initiative was the result of talks between

Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, had in Paris for the past two days with President François Mitterrand and Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations.

Israel Rejects French Effort

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel told France on Friday not to interfere in negotiations over a PLO withdrawal from Beirut, senior Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said the message was delivered by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to Francis Guttman, secretary-general of the External Relations Ministry, and Bruno Delage, an adviser to French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Gemayel Could Forge Consensus To Lead Post-Invasion Lebanon

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service



Bashir Gemayel

BEIRUT — The tough Palestinian guerrilla leader, a Marxist, leaned across the table and talked about the "new Lebanon" envisioned by the Christian Maronite leader Bashir Gemayel.

It would mean a new political system in which sectarianism would gradually become secondary and reforms would be made assuring a liberal democracy. That would not be so bad, he indicated.

Mr. Gemayel, he continued without blinking an eye, has a chance to become the president of this "new Lebanon," particularly since he has promised the Saudis

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that he will cooperate with Lebanon's Muslim leaders in the search for a solution to the current crisis.

That a Marxist Palestinian could for one moment take seriously the idea that Mr. Gemayel might become president of this discommodated nation is one measure of the extent to which the Israeli invasion has turned Lebanon's politics upside down.

For the Palestinians and leftists among the Lebanese, Mr. Gemayel has been viewed as Israel's Trojan horse in the Lebanese camp — the rightist Christian militia leader who was acting in league with the Israelis to push both the Syrians and the Palestinians out of the country.

Yet the hardened guerrilla was

"We have got to recover the Christians from the hands of the Israelis if we are going to find a national solution to our political problems," explained Mr. Salam. The Israeli invasion has shuffled the Lebanese pack of political cards in such a thorough and unexpected way that Mr. Gemayel is no longer dismissed out of hand by Muslim and Palestinian leaders.

This is partly because he holds on-again, off-again support of the Israeli military, but partly, too, because Muslim leaders are giving him credit for an unexpected degree of statesmanship at a time when they fully expected him to throw in his lot, and his sizable militia, with the invaders.

Instead, Mr. Gemayel has carefully postured himself to keep his public distance from the Israelis, repeatedly calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. He has also demanded that the Lebanese Army be used to fill the vacuum and help restore the authority of the central government across the land.

This political platform is now endorsed not only by President Reagan and Saudi Arabia, but by a fairly broad spectrum of Muslims and Christians now bottled up in Beirut who are simply fed up with the lawlessness that has prevailed since the civil war became an armed truce in 1976.

Several Big Ifs

If the Syrians are squeezed out of Lebanon, the power of Palestinian and leftist Muslims reduced and the Lebanese military left to fill the vacuum, Mr. Gemayel's faction is likely to emerge as one of the strongest.

Lebanon's 21,000-man army is widely regarded by the Muslim communities as having mostly Christian officers. Mr. Gemayel also seems likely to have the full political backing of Saudi Arabia, the United States and France, provided he can learn how to live and cooperate with a wide enough spectrum of Muslim leaders.

This is no small if. For one thing, the threatened Israeli assault on West Beirut, if carried out, is likely to spell disaster for Mr. Gemayel.

The Muslim communities — Shiite, Sunni and Druze of the left and right — would almost certainly never forgive him if there are large numbers of civilian casualties.

Argentine Army Lists 1,366 Casualties in War

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The army command announced Friday that its forces suffered 1,366 casualties, including 261 dead and missing, in the conflict with Britain over the Falkland Islands, and added new emphasis to a continuing national debate over the execution of Argentina's first modern war.

The report, which did not include air force or navy casualties, brought Argentina's total casualty figure in the 74-day conflict to more than 1,700, including at least 550 dead or missing.

The figures were released Friday morning after repeated demands by Argentine political leaders and media for an explanation by the armed forces of Argentina's losses. The navy still has not released a full account of its losses, and there has been no official announcement of the number of planes and amount of arms that were destroyed or captured by Britain.

In a national television broadcast after his inauguration Thursday, President Reynaldo Benito Bignone reaffirmed Argentina's claim to the Falklands and promised to return the country to democratic rule.

Staff Generals Hold News Conference To Defend Falklands Planning, Arms

"Always and everywhere we shall maintain inviolable the defense of our rights over the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands," he said. "They must return to the bosom of the motherland. Until they do our sovereignty will remain injured and assaulted."

'Sentiment of Generations'

"We will never renounce those strips of land so dear to the sentiment of generations of Argentines and for whom so many gave their lives."

Gen. Bignone also promised to turn the government over to civilian rule within two years. "I take over the government with a clear and concrete mission... to restore democratic rule not later than March, 1984," he said. As a first step, he said, "I have already taken the decision to lift the existing ban on political activity from today."

A group of army staff generals, in presenting the casualty report, heatedly defended the army's role in planning and managing the occupation of the Falklands. Disputing widespread accounts by returning soldiers and even some other

armed forces commanders, the generals contended that Argentina's troops had been well-supplied and well-led and that their arms were not greatly inferior to those of Britain.

The unusual press conference by the generals reflected the continuing upheaval in both military and civilian circles in Argentina over the causes of military and diplomatic failures after the April 2 invasion.

Much of the blame for the surrender by Argentina's forces June 14 has publicly fallen on the officials charged with the planning and strategy of the military defense of the Falklands. But the army staff generals made clear Friday that they did not consider their operations to be responsible for the defeat and indicated that the search for culpability within the armed forces was far from over.

Accounting From Officers

"To answer many of these questions, we must wait for the return of the officers in the operations zone," declared Gen. Gerardo

Juan Nufiez. "They will have to deliver accounting, they will have to answer all of these questions."

British forces on the Falklands are still holding a number of Argentine soldiers and officers, including islands commander Gen. Mario Benjamín Menéndez, while awaiting a signal from the Argentine military government that it will not continue hostilities in the South Atlantic. The army report Friday said 335 of its own personnel were being held by the British, in addition to Navy servicemen.

The report said a total of 9,804 soldiers had been sent to the Falklands, of which 3,103 had returned to Argentina. A total of 156 were listed as dead, or presumed dead, while 105 were said to be missing and 882 were wounded. The report said 222 soldiers had become ill, and army officials said 34 were treated for malnutrition.

A major Argentine weekly magazine, Gente, devoted eight pages of its issue this week to interviews with dozens of veterans, many of whom complained about poor supplies and planning. "Why did we lose the war?" one soldier was quoted as saying. "Because we had to fight against two enemies: hunger and the English. Not only that, but the arms didn't work well."

Shacks Give Way to 'City of Man'

Marcos Orders Removal of Manila's Illegal Squatters

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

MANILA — Vicente Centeno at with his head in his hands. "He did not want to work today," said Antonio. Mr. Centeno's 12-year-old son. "My father is afraid they will come and arrest us. My father would come home. No family."

The Centeno home, a tiny metal and board shack erected two years ago on land across from the new Manila International Airport, is one of thousands of shantytown homes that were ordered demolished last week by Imelda R. Marcos, who is human settlements minister and wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The airport authority has signed an agreement to begin the demolition and relocation of the residents. Shacks gave arriving visitors to the Philippines their first look at Manila's urban poor. To make Manila the city that Mrs. Marcos envisioned, the squatters at the airport as well as illegal squatters on development sites in Manila must be moved.

With the endorsement of the Roman Catholic Church and Cardinal Jaime Sin and the power of a

presidential decree, Mrs. Marcos' "city of man" should be almost cleared of "illegal squatters" by the end of July.

Illegal squatters are persons without building permits or those who occupy public or private land, expediting payment when they are forced out. Deputy Mayor James C. Barbers, who heads the city's anti-squatter committee, has ordered the arrest of all persons squatting on public and private lands.

Government Problem

Squatters have become a nagging social and political problem for the Marcos government. According to the National Housing Authority, the number of squatters in the Manila metropolitan area, which includes several satellite cities, has risen 35 percent to more than 1.6 million in one year. In the city of Manila, which has a population of more than 4 million, squatters make up nearly one-third of the population.

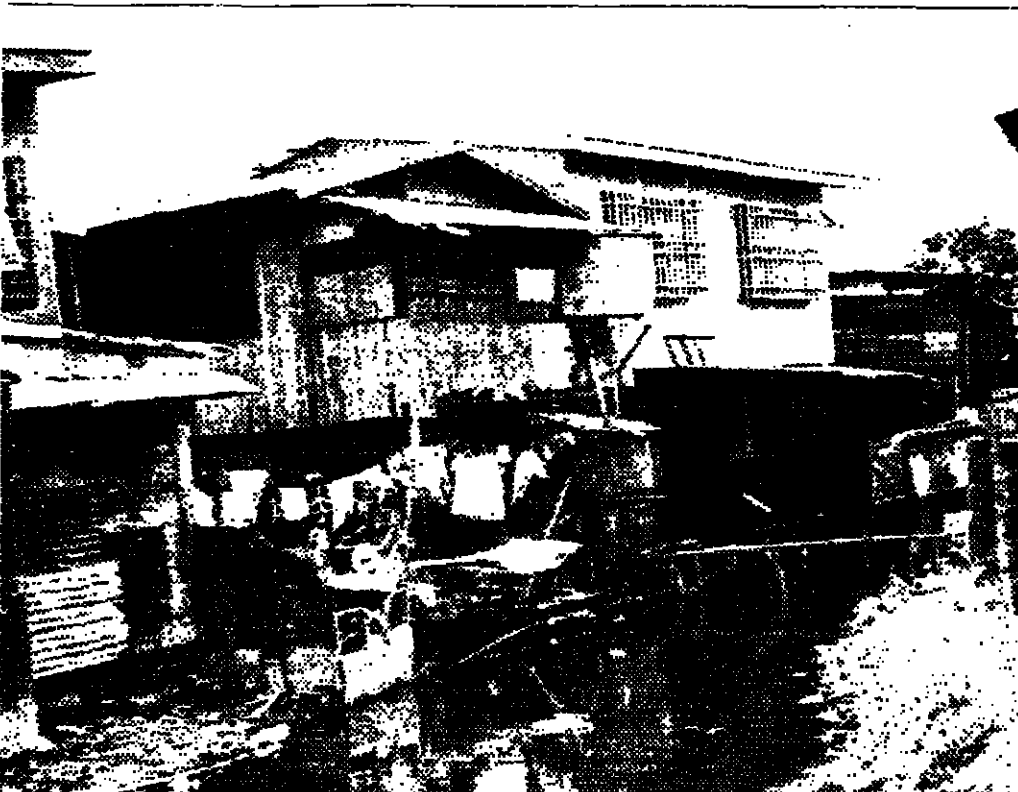
Nearly every lot in Manila is covered with makeshift houses. Without electricity or running water, the families dig open wells,

which when no longer used for water are filled with trash. Some of the squatters take over abandoned buildings and warehouses where dozens of families live side by side in cramped, unsanitary conditions.

One such warehouse is called the Hellenberg after a comic-strip space ship that holds thousands of people. More than 185 squatter families have lived in the warehouse, formerly occupied by General Paper Corp., for nearly five years in lean-toes of cardboard. At least 10 children have died of dysentery, pneumonia and measles in the last four years in the surrounding area.

When Pope John Paul II visited the Philippines in February, 1981, he expressed alarm at the large numbers of poor. The pope's dismay added impact to a World Bank report issued before his visit that showed that poverty in the Philippines was worsening and that between 1975 and 1980 the number of poor had increased from 24 percent to 40 percent of the urban population.

The Marcos government has tried to improve its image with sev-



Squatters' shanties line a drainage canal in Manila. The Marcos government is making a concerted effort to remove squatters, who are said to make up one-third of the city's population.

INSIDE

■ In what may have been his last act as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent the White House long-awaited recommendations to limit U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in order to settle a major dispute with the People's Republic of China. Page 3.

■ Visitors to Vienna are inevitably told about the two great architects of the Austrian baroque: Fischer von Erlach and Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt. But there is a third, and the Viennese are rediscovering their own Otto Wagner. Page 5W.

■ Brazil, the tournament favorite, beat the defending champion, Argentina, and West Germany defeated the host nation, Spain, in World Cup soccer play. Page 13.

Israelis Begin to Wonder How Long Occupation Will Last

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Whatever the outcome of the siege of the Palestinian movement in West Beirut, it is becoming apparent to both Israelis and some Lebanese that Israeli troops are going to have to remain in Lebanon for some time to guarantee the political achievements of their invasion.

In Washington and Jerusalem there is much talk of the need for a strong and stable Lebanese government to extend its control over the country once the Palestinians have been disarmed or destroyed as a fighting force. But seven years of civil war, sharpened by outside Arab and Israeli involvement, have left the Lebanese nation, and its army and police, in ruins.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli officials insist that they have no designs on Lebanese territory, and Israeli military men say they hope their soldiers can be home soon. But knowledgeable Israelis also recognize that an abrupt pullout would leave Lebanon in anarchy, possibly permitting the Palestine Liberation Organization to rebuild itself.

"The big question as far as I'm concerned is

whether the Lebanese are capable of having a strong state," said Chaim Herzog, a retired general, former ambassador to the United Nations and member of parliament who like many Israeli politicians and officials has been traveling to Lebanon in the last month. "I have my doubts. It's a medieval state of baronies."

Bypassing the remnants of the Lebanese state, the Israelis have increasingly stressed that they consider

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the mainly Christian Lebanese forces of Bashir Gemayel, 33, a warlord, to be the best bet for putting the Lebanese nation back together again.

Since saving and absorbing the Christian fighters of Camille Chamoun, a former president, Mr. Gemayel has attempted to project himself and his movement as nonsectarian and nationalist, not merely Christian or Maronite Catholic, and the Lebanese Forces boast of Moslems and Druze in their ranks.

But elsewhere in Lebanon Mr. Gemayel's Lebanese Forces are regarded as simply the old Phalangist, or Kataeb, militia in a new guise. Though he now aspires

to be Lebanon's next president — elections are supposed to take place in September — the boyish-looking Mr. Gemayel is remembered by some Moslems as the author of a massacre in central Beirut on Dec. 6, 1975, that is even today recalled as "Black Saturday."

In the past, Mr. Begin has spoken of saving the "Christians of Lebanon" from destruction at the hands of their Moslem and Palestinian enemies. But by backing one group against Lebanon's many religions and sects Israel runs the risk of arousing some Moslem and Druze groups.

An aide to Mr. Begin maintained that Israel had no ambitions to reorder Lebanon and that the minimal aim of the invasion was to make sure that no "hostile armies or militias" operated south of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

"When the time comes to leave, we'll leave," said the aide. "We're not trying to win hearts and minds in Lebanon. If the Druze and the Christians in the Chouf are destined to shoot at each other for the rest of the century, that's the way it is."

But even if Israel avoids getting sucked into the Lebanese political quagmire the organization of the multinational force that Mr. Begin would like to see

in southern Lebanon will take time to put into place. Seeing that the United States is cool to the suggestion that it should participate, some Israeli officials have begun to say that such a force might not be necessary, that the Lebanese government, supported from the wings by Israel, could handle the security situation.

At the same time, Mr. Begin would like to sign a peace treaty with the Beirut government, or at least a document that would regulate militias and other groups near the border.

In southern Lebanon, Maj. Saad Haddad, a Christian protégé of the Israelis, has been expanding his zone of influence, passing out guns to loyal villagers; farther north, in coordination with the Israelis, Phalangist gunmen are being positioned at strategic checkpoints, sometimes in areas that have been traditionally held by other militias.

Like it or not, Israel is now a full-scale political participant in the drama of Lebanon. Though its motives for being there are different, Israel now finds itself in the situation Syria was in when its soldiers entered Beirut in November, 1976, to check the Palestinians and impose a rough peace on the shattered nation.

Russia Denies That Its Weapons Being Used by Arabs Are Inferior

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has taken the unusual step of publicly disputing assertions that weapons supplied by Moscow to Arabs were inferior to Israeli and U.S. arms.

"In a bid to diminish the potentialities of the forces opposing the Israeli-Arab aggression in Lebanon, the U.S. and Tel Aviv propaganda organs have lately been intensifying circulating deliberately false information on Soviet combat equipment," Tass said in a commentary Wednesday.

It cited what it said were specific instances of Arab successes against Israeli armor, including that "some Arab units have been able to use Soviet-made tanks on a sudden and massive scale on Lebanon by all its armed services."

The commentary demonstrated Moscow's sensitivity to assertions that Soviet arms had been unable to stand up to Israeli and U.S.-made weapons. The Soviet Union rarely refers in public to its arms sales and even more rarely discusses the effectiveness of its weapons in battle.

Arab Accusations

Another Tass commentary on Wednesday suggested that the Soviet Union had been stung by Arab accusations that the Kremlin failed to give proper support to its Arab allies. The commentary was in the form of a report on an article in the Jordanian newspaper Al Ra'i.

Tass said the newspaper had reprinted "the assertions of some circles in the Arab world that allegedly the Soviet Union renders insufficient support to the Arab cause."

With evident approval, Tass cited Al Ra'i's reminder that the Soviet Union had never fought alongside a liberation movement, "even after the U.S. had entered the war in Vietnam or even after the Americans bombed a Communist ally country such as North Vietnam."

False Picture

The arms given to the Arabs, the article said, "are those which were in the hands of the Vietnamese and which defeated the U.S. war machine."

The suggestion seemed to be that the Arabs had been responsible for whatever setbacks they suffered and that the Soviet Union had fully discharged its responsibility to them by supplying them with the same weapons that had proved adequate in Vietnamese hands.

Al Ra'i was quoted as saying that six Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers had been shot down in one week by Soviet-built MiG-21s, "which some people in the Arab world accused of 'technological weakness.'"

Israel has reported great success in destroying Syria's Soviet-supplied MiG jets, anti-aircraft mis-

siles, tanks and other weapons. It has also reported capturing about 4,000 tons of Soviet arms supplied to Palestinian guerrillas.

The Tass commentary said such reports gave a false picture. "According to numerous comments of the participants in battles, Soviet tanks, infantry combat vehicles, anti-tank guided missiles and artillery have demonstrated well their efficiency," the agency said.

"In the course of fierce fighting, trained crews of Syrian tanks, in repelling Israeli attacks, each destroyed four and more tanks of American and Israeli make," it said.

Help Called Sufficient

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A senior Soviet expert on the Middle East said Friday that he believed Moscow was giving sufficient military help to Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

Yevgeny Primakov, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Eastern Affairs Institute, said at a news conference that the Kremlin fully supported the Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Asked whether that aid would be increased if Israel tried to occupy West Beirut, Mr. Primakov replied: "I think the Soviet Union is giving sufficient all-round help to those resisting the aggression — all-round help that, naturally, includes military aid."

Israel has reported great success in destroying Syria's Soviet-supplied MiG jets, anti-aircraft mis-

Druzes Ponder the Future as Israel Overtakes Lebanon's Old Alliances

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MUKHTARA, Lebanon — In a gesture of mourning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, two flags — one Lebanese, the other the banner of the Popular Socialist Party — hang at half-staff outside the great stone mansion that is the seat of the Jumblat clan, lords of the Shuf Mountains for almost four centuries.

"It is very dramatic," said a senior figure in the Popular Socialist Party, founded by Kamal Jumblat, the visionary of the Druze sect. "We don't know our destiny. We know the Palestinians are finished, but we don't know what will happen to us."

In the high-ceilinged hall where Kamal Jumblat used to hold political court until Syrian assassins ambushed him on a mountain road four years ago, Druze notables listened and spun worry beads as the politicians told of a visit earlier Tuesday by two Israeli generals who had demanded that the party surrender its artillery pieces and mortars.

The Druze said they could not refuse the demand of the Israelis, who had routed the Syrian Army last month from the hills around Mukhtara. Its twisting roads are littered with the blackened and upturned carcasses of Soviet-made Syrian trucks and armored personnel carriers that were caught in Israeli air strikes.

With Mr. Jumblat's son and successor, Walid, off in Beirut, the Druzes, members of a sect derived from Islam, said they had told the Israeli officers that Israeli soldiers would have to come and fetch the heavy weapons; the Druzes would not humiliate themselves by handing them over.

The peaceful disarming of the Jumblat forces — if it does take place — will be another demonstration that the Israeli takeover has overturned the complex system of alliances that has prevailed in Lebanon for almost a decade.

The destruction of the Palestinian movement's military structure has badly weakened its former al-

lies, such as the Druzes and some Christians in the Shuf who gave political allegiance to Kamal Jumblat, then to his son. And, as two days' travel in Israeli-occupied Lebanon reveals, the Israelis are strengthening the hand of their allies, the mainly Christian Lebanese Forces of Bashir Gemayel.

In the past five days, irregulars from the Lebanese Forces have, with Israeli consent, moved down from Beirut and set up a new checkpoint just north of the bombed city of Sidon, which is heavily Moslem. Dib Anastas, chief of the Lebanese Forces police, said Tuesday that his men would soon be moving into Sidon itself, displacing the Lebanese government gendarmes.

Already, Mr. Anastas said, he had a police force poised to move into heavily Moslem West Beirut to restore order should the Israeli strike and uproot what is left of the Palestine Liberation Organization. A move into the Shuf Mountains, he suggested, was also imminent.

In Lebanon, guns and roadblocks mean power. As they place the Lebanese Forces at strategic points around the country, the Israelis acknowledge that they are setting up the Lebanese Forces as a national authority for the day when the Israeli pull out of Lebanon.

"We believe that will be the process," said one knowledgeable Israeli. "We are trying to find a way to do the jobs that we don't want to do. Honestly, we want to leave. We are in a hurry."

3 Jewish Leaders Call For Israeli-PLO Talks

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Three prominent Jewish leaders on Friday called for Israel to halt its Lebanon offensive and negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Their statement reflected growing disaffection among many Jews in the United States and especially in West European countries with the hard-line policies and actions in Lebanon of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. It was issued in Paris by Philip M. Klutznick, 75, a former U.S. commerce secretary who is honorary president of B'nai B'rith International and president emeritus of the World Jewish Congress; Pierre Mendes-France, 75, a former Socialist prime minister of France; and Nahum Goldmann, 87, founder and president of the World Jewish Congress and former head of the World Zionist Organization.

All three men have been critical of successive Israeli governments for failing to negotiate with the Palestinians. All three have helped arrange contacts between Israeli doves and moderate Palestinians.

Their appeal was immediately welcomed by PLO official Issam Sartawi, who said their ideas offered a way out of the deadlock in Lebanon. Mr. Sartawi frequently represents PLO leader Yasser Arafat in contacts with Israeli leftists.

"Sense of History"

In their statement, the three said their "sense of Jewish history and the moral imperatives of this moment require us to insist that the time is urgent for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinian people."

It continued: "Israel must lift its siege of Beirut in order to facilitate negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization leading to a political settlement."

The statement was the strongest call yet by such prominent Jewish

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Jobless Rate Remains at 9.5%

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate remained at 9.5 percent in June, but a top government economist, Janet Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the labor market appears somewhat weaker with record jobless rates for adult men and black teen-agers. The 9.5 percent figure matched the post-World War II record set May and confirmed President Reagan's news conference forecast of unemployment may remain stubbornly high for a time.

Unemployment among adult men hit a record 8.7 percent during June, and the rate for black teen-agers shows more than half of those in the market out of work — 52.6 percent.

U.S. Senate Panel Approves Tax Bill

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee approved on Friday a Republican bill raising taxes by about \$98 billion over three years. The bill would raise the top marginal rate from 50 to 60 percent, defer an individual 10-percent tax cut due in 1983.

The legislation, approved by a vote of 11 to 9, is aimed at cutting the federal budget deficit, lowering interest rates and helping the economy recover from the recession. The bill, which still must be approved by the full Senate and the House, would raise about \$21.1 billion in fiscal 1982.

Among key provisions of the bill were a reduction in the deduction for medical expenses; a limit on the deduction for uninsured casualty loss to losses exceeding 10 percent of gross income; doubling of the federal tax to 16 cents a pack; raising by \$1.20 a month per worker the federal unemployment tax paid by employers, and a requirement that federal workers pay 1.3 percent of their first \$35,400 earned next year to finance government medical benefits.

Britain Plans Major Naval Buildup

LONDON — Defense Secretary John Nott has announced a major program to build \$1.74-billion worth of new warships and fighter planes to replace those lost in the Falklands fighting and to boost Britain's defenses.

But he stressed in the House of Commons Thursday that the move does not change his strategy to trim the navy's surface fleet to pay for \$13-billion Trident submarine missile program.

The orders for new warships to add to Britain's navy, and a decision to retain three light cruisers due to be scrapped, will go some way toward soothing British admirals. But Mr. Nott still faces a fight over plans to cut the navy's force of 60 destroyers and frigates to 42 by 1985.

In addition, he is embroiled in a wrangle over where to get the money to pay for the new hardware — from contingency funds or the military budget.

Heath Assails Thatcher Over Probe

LONDON — The former Tory prime minister, Edward Heath, launched a fresh attack Friday on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, charging that she might be trying to divert attention from her own responsibility in the Falklands crisis.

They engaged in an angry exchange in Parliament Thursday over her plan to have a Falklands inquiry delve into the records of former administrations. She said this was necessary to match her government's assessment of Argentine plans to seize the colony against those of previous governments.

But Mr. Heath said Friday he was not happy with her explanation. "Unless she gives a much more satisfactory answer... people will say that it is nothing more than an attempt to distract attention from the period of her government," he said on the radio.

New British Party Elects Jenkins

LONDON — Roy Jenkins, former president of the European Common Market Commission, was elected leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party on Friday.

In a contest with former Foreign Secretary David Owen, Mr. Jenkins, a former home secretary and chancellor of the exchequer, received 26,256 votes and Mr. Owen 20,864. It was the first time a British political party had chosen a leader by postal ballot. A total of 75.6 percent of the party's 63,000 members mailed in their votes.

Mr. Jenkins inspired the formation of the party that was founded in March, 1981, by Mr. Owen and two other leading Labor Party dissidents, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers. Their aim was to end 60 years of domination of British politics by the Conservative Party, now led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and the Labor Party, now led by Michael Foot.

The SDP formed an electoral alliance with the small Liberal Party last autumn and Mr. Jenkins will now become alliance leader.

Roy Jenkins

Black South African Miners Strike

JOHANNESBURG — At least 7,000 black miners refused to work Friday in the greatest outbreak of violence at South Africa's mines in nearly a year, officials said. Tear gas was used to disperse stone-throwing miners, the report said.

Industry sources said three mines were affected, including West Dreifontein, part of the biggest and richest gold mine complex in the world. The police patrolled Dreifontein, Buffelsfontein and Stilfontein mines, and the atmosphere in the mine region, stretching 40 to 110 miles (65 to 175 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, was described as tense.

About 75 miners were taken into custody. The causes of the disturbances were not made clear, but a police official, J. du Preez, said the striking miners appeared dissatisfied with an 11-percent wage increase that went into effect this week. Recent fatal accidents in the mines were also believed to be a factor.

Khomeini Representative Is Killed

MANAMA, Bahrain — Ayatollah Sadeqi, the representative of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in the province of Yazd, was assassinated while delivering a sermon Friday, the Iranian news agency reported.

It said that Ayatollah Sadeqi was "martyred" by a terrorist, who was said to belong to the Mujahidin Khalq guerrilla group.

Earlier this year, Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Guards killed the wife of Mujahidin Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi. Mr. Rajavi, who has his headquarters in Paris, has vowed revenge.

U.S. Aide Hints at Deal on Pipeline

BRUSSELS — A senior U.S. official said Friday it was possible that the Reagan administration could review its sanctions against a Soviet-West European gas pipeline if Western countries agreed to restrict credit to the Soviet Union.

In a conference call interview with a group of European journalists, Lionel Olmer, U.S. undersecretary of commerce, was asked if there could be a trade-off between the pipeline and general credit restrictions against the Soviet Union. He replied: "It is conceptually possible, perhaps even more than just conceptually, that a credit mechanism could be designed."

In another development, Western diplomatic sources said that West European firms holding contracts to supply turbines for the pipeline would meet Soviet officials in Moscow on Tuesday to discuss the future of their deals.

Poll Says Crime Worries Europeans

BRUSSELS — West Europeans are more concerned about the growth of crime than they are about rising unemployment, according to a poll released Friday by the European Economic Community. The survey also found that 81 percent of people in EEC nations are satisfied with their lives compared to 76 percent in April, 1981.

The poll showed that 71 percent of people in the EEC believe that crime and terrorism will be a major problem in the next decade, compared to 66 percent who think unemployment will be a major problem. Decline of the environment ranked third as a concern, followed by a growing "artificiality of life," social tensions, and a worsening of the international situation.

People in Greece, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland and France ranked crime as the top fear. Belgians, Danes and Luxembourgians were more worried about the rise in unemployment and West Germans were more worried about the decline of the environment. The report was based on a survey in April by Euro-Barometer, the EEC polling organization.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Latin America Assesses Post-Haig Relations

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — A reported prediction by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that Latin American nations would inevitably seek to restore good relations with the United States "after the Falklands crisis has gained credence by his resignation."

"Now there is room for the inter-American system to recover from the serious damage it suffered during the conflict that was

NEWS ANALYSIS

so deeply affected by the image of Gen. Haig here," said a Latin American diplomat based in Buenos Aires.

Governments throughout the Americas have been reassessing their hostile stances toward the United States in view of the importance of good relations and out of concern over the instability in Argentina. The Falklands issue has been overshadowed by a desire to seek relief from the effects of the high interest rates that are depressing commodity prices and making debt payments more costly.

"Americano" Sellout

Latin American leaders viewed U.S. policy on the Falklands as duplicitous, and to a striking degree they faulted Mr. Haig for it. In Buenos Aires, he was compared in a local joke to a cigarette advertisement: "The 'Americano' that sells out the most."

Mr. Haig first served as a mediator between London and Buenos Aires. After the failure of that negotiating effort, he announced from Washington that the United States would support Britain. U.S. officials have said that the Argentines were warned by Mr. Haig and others that the United States would ultimately side with the British.

There were few direct statements from Latin American leaders on Mr. Haig's resignation, but the general tone of newspaper editorials and nonattributable comments from government officials was that relations with the United States are now open for improvement.

El Comercio of Lima said the matter should have a "preferred position" on the agenda of

Reagan Economic Aide To Leave Post July 31

WASHINGTON — Jerry L. Jordan, a member of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, has resigned for personal reasons.

Mr. Jordan, 40, is one of the administration's leading advocates of a tight money policy to combat inflation. He will leave on July 31 to rejoin his family in New Mexico.

Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the now-deposed Argentine president who presided over the defeat, characterized the United States as the enemy in his resignation speech, and this irritated other military commanders. Argentine generals later voted to seek negotiations with Britain using the United States as a mediator.

Officials in Peru, Venezuela and Panama, three centers of intense support for Argentina, were surprised by the swift Falklands capitulation. Doubt is already arising in Lima over Peru's promise to shift its purchases of food from the United States to Argentina.

The shaky Bolivian military government, which offered its air force to Argentina during the war, is facing a financial catastrophe because Argentina has not paid for natural gas shipments since May. The annual \$300 million in gas revenues accounts for nearly half of Bolivia's exports.

The United States is emerging with less of the blame for the Argentine defeat because of evidence in the press, much of it from interviews with returned soldiers, that military incompetence was responsible.

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Secretary of State-designate

George F. Shultz

President Reagan's largest daily in Bolivia, said it hoped for policy changes in the region "based on the personality of the person in charge."

Rumors About Haig

Several commentators suggested that the U.S. role in the Falklands had influenced Mr. Haig's decision. "Surely there is a more complex and deeper reason than can be discerned in this kind of farewell," said President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Argentina's most vocal supporter in South America.

A headline in the weekend editions of the Buenos Aires daily Convicción said, "One general died in the Falklands — Haig. The Falklands are called the Malvinas in most of Latin America."

Such speculation prompted a denial from John A. Bushnell, a former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs who recently arrived in Buenos Aires to become deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy. "The principal motive for his resignation is linked to the crisis in the Middle East and the trans-Siberian gas line, and it was not the Malvinas issue that defeated Haig," he was quoted as saying.

Although Argentina's allies continue to back its claim to the islands, political and economic realities are dampening their earlier resolve to alter trade and diplomatic patterns to punish the United States and reward the Argentines.

Surprised at Surrender

Officials in Peru, Venezuela and Panama, three centers of intense support for Argentina, were surprised by the swift Falklands capitulation. Doubt is already arising in Lima over Peru's promise to shift its purchases of food from the United States to Argentina.

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Haig Submits Proposal On Limiting U.S. Sales Of Weapons to Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In what may have been his last act as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. has reportedly sent the White House a recommendation to limit U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in order to settle a dispute with China.

Official sources said Mr. Haig took the action before leaving early Thursday for a long independence day holiday weekend in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, reaffirmed Mr. Haig's status as secretary of state even though the nomination of George P. Shultz to succeed him was sent to the Senate on Thursday.

The controversy over arms sales to Taiwan has brought U.S.-Chinese political relations to a standstill for about six months and has threatened a further deterioration. The recommendations for resolving the dispute had been on Mr. Haig's desk for about a month.

According to an informed source, the United States, as part of the proposed settlement, would express confidence that the quantities of U.S. arms being sold to Taiwan would decline over time. This expression, which is short of an ironclad promise, is justified in Washington's view by continued progress toward a peaceful settlement between Peking and Taipei.

Draft Protester in U.S. Enters Not Guilty Plea

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Benjamin H. Sasway, 21, the first person since the Vietnam War to be charged with evading military registration, has pleaded not guilty before a U.S. magistrate.

Mr. Sasway was charged with failure to register with the U.S. Selective Service System. He marched briefly outside the court with about 175 anti-draft protesters before surrendering.

U.S. Pressing for Start On Delayed A-Reactors

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration has made a new bid to start construction of the long-delayed \$3.2-billion Clinch River Breeder Reactor, asking the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the third time for permission to begin preparing the site at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

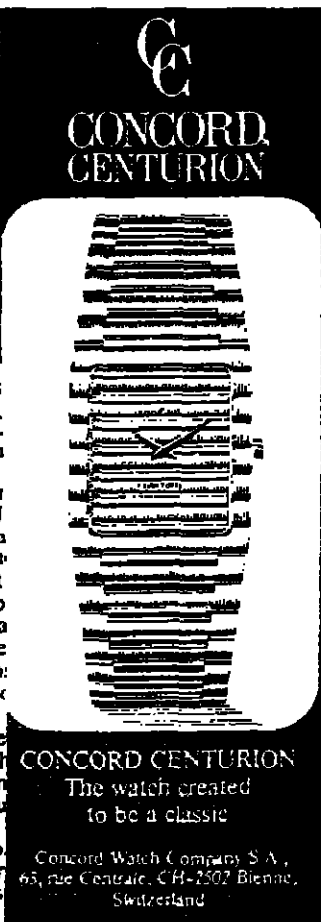
"We anticipate that the NRC will look favorably on this request and hope it will be granted within a few weeks," said Gordon L. Chipman, deputy assistant secretary of energy for nuclear reactor programs. "We would then begin site preparation immediately."

The administration's new effort to get the NRC to agree to expedite the start of work on the Clinch River site occurred only six weeks after the commission rejected its previous request, but it reflected the Energy Department's belief that another bid would be successful.

The NRC turned down the previous request May 17 when commissioner James K. Asseltine — a Reagan appointee who had been sworn in only hours before — cast the decisive vote against it on the grounds that to do otherwise might "raise serious questions regarding my own independence and objectivity."

Mr. Asseltine said at the time, however, that the Energy Department could submit a new request for consideration in a "deliberative manner."

Opponents of the breeder reactor are mounting their strongest effort yet to block the project.



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Reagan Says Sanity Hard for Prosecutor to Show

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — On the way to his ranch near Santa Barbara, President Reagan has said here that the insanity defense made it difficult for a prosecutor to prove that someone — such as his own assassin, John W. Hinckley Jr. — is sane enough to be convicted.

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that there had been widespread criticism in legal circles of the insanity defense and of "whether justice is really done" when the defense is used. He said that the Department of Justice was looking into what could be done to change the plea from "not guilty by reason of insanity" to "guilty but insane."

He added that there had been a lot of criticism in requiring the prosecutors to prove that Mr. Hinckley was sane enough to recognize that shooting the president was a criminal act.

"And, when you have to start thinking about it, even a lot of your friends, you have to say, 'If I had to prove they were sane, I'd have a hard job,'" Mr. Reagan said, smiling at his audience.

Since the Hinckley verdict, several members of Congress have pressed for a deeper look at the insanity defense.

During a question-and-answer session with the broadcasters and editors, Mr. Reagan said he believed that the movement to freeze nuclear arms had misplaced its emphasis on the United States instead of the Soviet Union.

He said also that the Soviet Union had agreed to arms talks in Geneva because he had threatened to put additional nuclear weapons in Europe.

"I think they came to the table only because they know we're building those Pershing and those Cruise missiles and European allies of ours said that they would station them in their countries," Mr. Reagan said. "And they accepted our invitation immediately."

"But the freeze now, I think would make this country dangerously vulnerable to nuclear blackmail," he added.

On another subject, Mr. Reagan expanded on a theme from his Wednesday news conference, emphasizing that when the Israelis crossed the border into Lebanon and later attacked Beirut, "we were not a party to that."

"We're terribly disturbed, because it has come to our attention that for some reason [the Arab states] are convinced that we — if we did not actually connive or give our consent — that we were aware of it and did nothing about it," the president said. "We were caught as much by surprise as anyone."

Mr. Reagan and his wife are scheduled to spend two days at their California ranch before going to Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., on Sunday to greet the returning space shuttle Columbia.

Mondale Assails Reagan's Record On Civil Rights

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has attacked President Reagan's civil rights record, charging that the administration has been "radical in attacking the great progress of social justice" in the United States.

Mr. Reagan, in a news conference Wednesday, said the civil rights movement was playing politics by trying to portray him as a racist and challenged the movement to provide any examples of racism on his part.

Mr. Mondale, in Boston to address the 73d annual convention of the NAACP, said Thursday, "The president's comment seemed to imply that civil rights leaders have been questioning his personal commitment against bigotry. I have never heard any civil rights leader make such a suggestion. But we don't elect a president for his personal views. We elect him for his public policies."

Mr. Mondale told reporters he was "obviously thinking about" running for president in the 1984 elections.



Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, at left, joined hands with NAACP convention participants in Boston to sing the hymn "We Shall Overcome" after Mr. Mondale's speech.

Child Pornography Ban Upheld by U.S. Court

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — States may ban virtually all child pornography, the Supreme Court ruled Friday.

By a vote of 9 to 0 on the last day of its 1981-82 term, the court reinstated a New York law that made it a crime to promote sexual performances by children.

New York state's highest court had found that the law was unconstitutional, but the U.S. Supreme Court, led by Justice Byron R. White, reversed the ruling by the state court.

"Here the nature of the harm to be combatted requires that the state offense be limited to works that visually depict sexual conduct by children below a specified age," Justice White wrote for the court.

The category of sexual conduct proscribed also must be suitably limited and described.

The court also ruled on two cases involving discrimination.

In one ruling, it made it easier to use the Constitution to overturn entrenched election systems that blunt the political power of black voters.

In a key victory for civil rights activists, the court ruled that the way Burke County, Ga., has elected its county commissioners since 1911 unconstitutionally discriminates against black voters.

By a vote of 6 to 3, the justices said the county's system of electing five commissioners in countywide voting violated the 14th Amendment's equal-protection guarantee.

Lower courts were right when they ruled that the election system "was maintained for the invidious purpose of diluting the voting strength of the black population," Justice White wrote.

The decision, however, is not expected to cause a wave of voting rights lawsuits based on the 14th Amendment, at least not for 25 years. Two days ago, President Reagan signed into law a 25-year extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The congressional act is a more powerful tool than the Constitution for people challenging election systems.

In the other judgment, the court held 5 to 4 that states are guilty of unlawful sexual bias when they bar men from enrolling in state-supported nursing schools.

The decision means the Mississippi University for Women, the nation's last remaining state-supported university for women only, cannot expel Joe Hogan, who had to go to court to become its first male student.

SWAPO Says West Too Optimistic on Namibia

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — The optimism of the Western nations involved in seeking peace in South-West Africa (Namibia) does not seem to be shared by the Namibian insurgents battling South Africa.

Rather, in the insurgents' view, the Westerners' efforts are being impeded by their continued insistence on linking peace in the territory with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which has been providing sanctuary and support for the guerrillas in Namibia.

In the past month, negotiations in Africa and in the United States seemed to have produced enough concessions by South Africa and the guerrillas so that the Western negotiators are talking of discussions, possibly beginning in New York July 6, aimed at achieving a settlement by Aug. 15.

Yet the issue of the 15,000 to 20,000 Cubans in Angola still hangs over the negotiations.

Hidipo Hamutenya, the main spokesman of the insurgent group, the South-West Africa People's Organization, said in an interview that the revival of the Cuban issue had brought talks to a standstill, a notion contested by the Western contact group.

The United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

"Unless we can see how this linkage issue can be overcome," Mr. Hamutenya said, "we cannot see what happens next."

He said the West had embarked on "a deliberate plot to create a false sense of momentum" to cloak the real issues.

Linking the two issues has been strongly supported by the United States, which views the Cuban presence in Angola, dating from the civil war that followed independence from Portugal in 1975, as intolerable to Western strategic interests.

The United States has also made the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola conditional on a Cuban withdrawal.

In early June, Maj. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a U.S. envoy in Angola with President Eduardo

dos Santos in what African diplomats say were critical discussions on the Cuban presence and other issues. The talks led to the presentation of a new summary of the Western mediators' proposals.

This, in turn, led to a meeting of the Front-line African nations supporting the Namibian insurgents — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

There were also consultations with South Africa, and the upshot, Mr. Hamutenya said, was a series of concessions on both sides, including the African nations' agreement to having guerrilla camps on their soil supervised by the United Nations under the terms of a cease-fire.

Thus, Mr. Hamutenya said, the way seemed to be cleared for negotiations between South Africa and the guerrillas through intermediaries in New York on the broader issues contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435, the basis of the negotiations for Namibian independence.

However, Mr. Hamutenya said, "hardly had the dust settled" than South Africa publicly renewed its demands for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. There was speculation that the United States supported this position, since an important clause in the proposals of the five Western mediators also reflected their insistence on linking the two issues.

The text of the clause, previously unpublished, said, in part: "A voluntary settlement which could achieve a settlement which could resolve other longstanding problems of the region at present hindering the development of the climate of security and mutual confidence necessary for a Namibia settlement."

The clause was included in the document presented to the guerrillas by Western representatives in early June, shortly after Gen. Walters' visit and just before the guerrillas' African supporters, at a

meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, endorsed Western proposals for "proximity" talks in New York between South Africa and the guerrillas.

Authoritative African sources said the Western representatives had told the guerrillas that the allusion to "other longstanding problems of the region" meant the Cuban presence in Angola. The African position is that the Cuban presence in Angola is strictly between Angola and Cuba.

"The five do not know what to tell us on this linkage issue," Mr. Hamutenya said. "As long as there is no answer, there is no point calling proximity talks."

His statement conflicted with an Angolan communiqué last week saying that the guerrillas and their African supporters would attend the New York talks.

Namibia Casualty Reports

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (AP) — South African-led security forces killed 594 black nationalist guerrillas in the first six months of the year in Namibia, the head of the Namibian territory force said Thursday.

Brigadier Jan Kloppe said guerrillas had killed 79 civilians, 51 of them victims of land-mine explosions. South African and Namibian defense forces suffered 47 deaths, he said.

He did not compare the casualty figures with those of the same period in 1981. The territory force has said nearly 1,500 guerrillas and 58 of its soldiers were killed in all of 1981.

8 Japanese Firms Accused by U.S. Of Price Fixing

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government has charged eight Japanese corporations with conspiring to depress the price they paid U.S. seafood processors for Alaskan snow crab.

At the same time Wednesday, the Justice Department filed a proposed settlement of the civil anti-trust suit in a federal court in Seattle that would enjoin the companies from price fixing for 10 years.

The Japanese companies, members of the Japan Marine Products Importers Association of Tokyo, bought \$24 million worth of snow crab, or Tanner crab as it is also known, from Alaskan processors in 1980, the Justice Department said.

The government said that "the unlawful combination and conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement" intended to "depress and fix the price paid by the defendants."

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The clause was included in the document presented to the guerrillas by Western representatives in early June, shortly after Gen. Walters' visit and just before the guerrillas' African supporters, at a

meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, endorsed Western proposals for "proximity" talks in New York between South Africa and the guerrillas.

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He did not compare the casualty figures with those of the same period in 1981. The territory force has said nearly 1,500 guerrillas and 58 of its soldiers were killed in all of 1981.

U.S. Payment To Kwajalein Is Withheld

Aim Is to Sway Leader To End Atoll Protests

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has withheld a \$2-million payment to the Marshall Islands for this year's rental of Kwajalein Atoll as a missile test site, contending that hundreds of demonstrators camping on the atoll islands prevent its "unencumbered use," according to Assistant Secretary of Defense Noel Koch.

Although the United States does not plan to halt missile test flights aimed at Kwajalein lagoon and monitored by the radar on surrounding islands, Mr. Koch said Thursday that the Marshallese government was "not maintaining the rental agreement."

The rental agreement requires the atoll to be available to the United States "in good order," he said.

The demonstrators, representing some Kwajalein landowners, are protesting an agreement reached last month between the island government and the United States that calls for an annual payment of \$9 million and runs for 50 years.

By holding back the money, the United States is trying to put pressure on the Marshallese president, Amata Kabua, to end the protests. Last month, Mr. Kabua's representatives completed negotiations on a new compact of association with the United States that would end the islands' trustee status, which has been in effect since World War II.

For the last 10 days, Mr. Kabua has been on Kwajalein trying to get individual landowners to sign the agreement and desert the protesters. Although U.S. government sources report that he has been convincing more each day, a lawyer for the landowners said earlier in the week that the president has persuaded only a minority.

The Kwajalein Atoll Corp., which represents most of the landowners, has up to now made the atoll land available for the missile test range through an interim rental agreement with their own Marshallese government. The Pentagon paid the government and passed most of the money to the landowners, keeping some for public works projects on Kwajalein.

At the same time Wednesday, the Justice Department filed a proposed settlement of the civil anti-trust suit in a federal court in Seattle that would enjoin the companies from price fixing for 10 years.

The Japanese companies, members of the Japan Marine Products Importers Association of Tokyo, bought \$24 million worth of snow crab, or Tanner crab as it is also known, from Alaskan processors in 1980, the Justice Department said.

The government said that "the unlawful combination and conspiracy consisted of a continuing agreement" intended to "depress and fix the price paid by the defendants."

Reagan signed into law a 25-year extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The congressional act is a more powerful tool than the Constitution for people challenging election systems.

In the other judgment, the court held 5 to 4 that states are guilty of unlawful sexual bias when they bar men from enrolling in state-supported nursing schools.

The decision means the Mississippi University for Women, the nation's last remaining state-supported university for women only, cannot expel Joe Hogan, who had to go to court to become its first male student.

There were also consultations with South Africa, and the upshot, Mr. Hamutenya said, was a series of concessions on both sides, including the African nations' agreement to having guerrilla camps on their soil supervised by the United Nations under the terms of a cease-fire.

Thus, Mr. Hamutenya said, the way seemed to be cleared for negotiations between South Africa and the guerrillas through intermediaries in New York on the broader issues contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435, the basis of the negotiations for Namibian independence.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Next Issue: Poland's Debt

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Play our way — or play without us." That, in effect, is what President Reagan says by barring the use of American equipment or licensed technology in the construction of the Siberia-to-Europe natural gas pipeline.

Mr. Reagan's motives, restated at his news conference Wednesday, were plausible. But by extending economic sanctions imposed in response to martial law in Poland, the most he can accomplish is to delay the pipeline for a year or two. Meanwhile, by enraging the Europeans, he has jeopardized allied unity on the economic issue that can truly have a liberating effect: how Poland will repay the billions it owes to the West.

Western Europe chose to buy more natural gas from the Soviet Union for several reasons. It is cheaper than imports from North Africa. Arguably, deliveries would be more reliable. Broader trade ties with the Soviet Union might bring expanded exports to East bloc countries. Once the agreement to build the 3,600-mile pipeline was signed, it became a jobs issue as well. With European industry in deep recession, manufacturers saw the deal as financial salvation.

The Carter administration was not enthusiastic about the pipeline, but conceded Europe's need to diversify its sources of energy. The Reagan administration, however, talked tough, insisting that the pipeline would make Europe vulnerable to Soviet blackmail, as well as providing the Russians with an easy source of foreign currency.

As the price of American technological cooperation, Mr. Reagan asked that European countries agree to stop lending money to the Russians at favorable interest rates. All he got at the Versailles summit conference was

some diplomatic mush about the collective need to exercise prudence in such loans.

The White House turned tougher. U.S. companies would not be permitted to supply critical components, such as General Electric compressor rotor blades. Nor would European companies be permitted to build substitutes from American-licensed designs.

This boycott is a mistake. It has angered the Europeans at a time when other economic issues — trade in steel and grain, high interest rates — have already created serious friction within the alliance. At most, the ban will slow pipeline construction by two years. Even that delay would not slow the growth in Soviet gas sales to Europe. Existing pipeline links still have considerable excess capacity.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's obsession with the new pipeline has distracted the allies from the area in which economic cooperation could pay unquestioned political dividends. Poland owes some \$30 billion to the West, much of it to West German banks. It is unable to pay. Hungary and Romania owe huge sums to European and American banks and governments; these loans, too, will probably have to be refinanced in the next few years. A unified hard-line position by the allies could well force Moscow to make political concessions in return for a financial bailout.

The administration is not about to reverse itself on the pipeline. The coolest head on this issue, Alexander Haig, is leaving.

Still, if the West Europeans offered some quid pro quo — perhaps a specific agreement limiting concessional financing of trade credits for the Soviet bloc — Mr. Reagan could claim victory, drop his opposition to the pipeline and fight an economic war that can do some good.

Presidential Immunity

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

The Supreme Court has decided that the president is immune from civil suits for damages in connection with all acts "within the outer perimeter of his official responsibility." The case in question was brought by Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon whistle-blower, seeking damages for his wrongful firing from former President Richard Nixon and two of his White House aides, Bryce Harlow and Alexander Butterfield. The case against Mr. Harlow and Mr. Butterfield was returned to district court, where Mr. Fitzgerald will have to prove, if he can, that they violated his "clearly established statutory or constitutional rights." As to the former president, a majority of the justices held that he is completely immune from this kind of suit.

In English common law the king could not be sued, and until the passage of the Federal Tort Claims Act in 1946 the U.S. government was immune from most civil liability. Americans living in today's litigious climate may find it hard to believe, but if you were hit by a mail truck 60 years ago you could not sue the Post Office for negligence. Nor, traditionally, could you sue charitable institutions such as hospitals. Even now that government and other previously protected institutions have consented to be sued, some immunities remain. You can sue the government for negligence, but not for damages arising out of discretionary acts such as hiring and firing. Soldiers cannot sue the government for injuries received in service. Judges and prosecutors cannot be sued for their actions in the courtroom, and members of Congress are immune from suits arising out of their work on the floor of the House or Senate. The few suits that had been filed against presidents had all been summarily dismissed.

The Fitzgerald case was the first of its kind to have been seriously considered by the lower courts. Mr. Fitzgerald claims that it would not have set a significant precedent, since Mr.

Nixon's conduct in maliciously firing him in violation of his rights was egregious and unique. The court did not accept that optimistic assurance, though, and took seriously Mr. Nixon's prediction that, if this suit succeeded, the White House lawn would be awash with process-servers hearing summonses in civil damage actions brought by "political foes, publicity-seekers and self-chosen private attorneys general."

Other sanctions against a president are still available. Criminal acts can be prosecuted, and official misconduct can be grounds for impeachment. The court points out that a president "is under constant scrutiny by the press and vigilant oversight by Congress" and has an incentive to avoid misconduct in order to win re-election and ensure a respected place in history.

While the issue of civil liability appears to have been settled by this decision, a few questions remain. Will Congress try to narrow this immunity, and if so, what kind of suits should it allow? Four dissenting justices believe that any immunity should be limited to certain official acts rather than given to the president as an individual. Legal experts differ as to whether criminal acts committed by a president can ever fall within the boundaries of official duty. Conspiracy to break and enter in order to steal documents, for example, is a crime for which a president is subject to prosecution. Does this decision protect him from civil liability as well?

Finally, will Congress provide some other recourse for persons injured by a president's conduct and who cannot now sue him personally? Reinstatement with back pay after 12 years of litigation may not be sufficient compensation for people like Ernest Fitzgerald. If it is in the interest of society to protect certain government officials from civil liability, it may also be the responsibility of society to compensate those who are injured by discretionary acts of those officials as well.

Other Editorial Opinion

Women's Struggle Continues

The Equal Rights Amendment did not pass, because a few state legislators lacked the vision to see that the country has changed. But the long struggle for it reflected changes in the nation that will far outlast the power of a few beleaguered lawmakers. President Reagan, who opposed the amendment, agreed at his press conference Wednesday that the campaign for the amendment was not wasted, because it focused national attention on discrimination against women.

Much remains to be done if society is to root out inequality, if it is to solve what author Betty Friedan called "the problem that has no name — which is simply the fact that American women are kept from growing to their full human capacities."

Women who like to work, or who must, still can be unfairly passed over for jobs, promotions and pay increases. Equal-employment laws forbid sex discrimination, but the laws are not always enforced.

Jobs that women have traditionally held remain underpaid and undervalued. A secretary with 132 years of education earns 38

percent less than a truck driver with nine years of education. Wage discrimination hurts black women especially, because they are often heads of households.

The country's financial support for good child care is wholly inadequate. Already almost half of all married women with children under 6 work, yet fewer than half the children who need organized day care get it.

Marriage laws in many states need revision or fair interpretation to ensure that women get a fair share in divorce cases. Too few women can get professional help if they are beaten by their husbands or boyfriends. The number of shelters for battered women is limited, and funds to support them are drying up.

Women head only 231 of the nation's 2,808 colleges and universities.

Women remain poorly represented in elective office. Of 535 senators and representatives, only 21 are women. Only 14 women have been in the U.S. Senate, and never more than two at any one time. Only two women have ever been elected state governors who did not succeed their husbands.

—The Los Angeles Times.

1932: Franklin After Theodore

1907: Boxer Indemnity Refund?

NEW YORK — Editorial opinion has generally approved the proposal of the U.S. government to return part of the Boxer indemnity to China. The Tribune comments: "There need be no hint of pharisaical ostentation in expressing satisfaction in the action of the government in relinquishing a large part of the indemnity for the Boxer outrages that the United States at first demanded and which China agreed to pay. It may not be unique, but it is certainly most unusual for a nation to do such a thing." The Baltimore Sun says: "There is a grotesque incongruity in sending funds and food to China to relieve famine and compelling the Chinese government to pay us indemnity that we do not need."

NEW YORK — Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency this week was the culmination of a career that step by step dramatically followed that of his immortal relative Theodore Roosevelt. Both statesmen — "T.R." was Franklin's fifth cousin — were successively state assemblymen, assistant secretaries of the Navy, governors, candidates for the vice presidency and the presidency. Like the late president, Gov. Roosevelt has been an ardent progressive and bitter enemy of "bosses." Always the typical Roosevelt, Franklin was educated privately with every advantage of home culture. He married Theodore's favorite niece, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Time to Stand Up to Israel

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — For Israel and for such as Irving Kristol, a neo-conservative peacemaker, the solution to the Palestine problem is simple. First you crack the Palestine Liberation Organization wide open, pulverizing Lebanon in passing. Then you somehow herd the hapless, stateless, widely scattered, former Palestinians in the general direction of Jordan.

What is wrong with this is what is wrong with every glib theory for the Middle East: It shows no sense of how much American muscle, how many tough, tiny steps, how much evolutionary, not to say generational, change, how much time measured in years — how much of all this would be needed to get from here to there.

There may be new opportunities for Lebanon as well as for the wider Palestinian problem growing out of the Lebanese war, but only in the sense, as Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has put it, of "new conditions" — the PLO disarmed, a chastened Syria, Israel with its north secure from PLO rocket fire, and a Lebanon free of foreign interference in its home-grown miseries. All pluses, which is why at that point Israel and its supporters stop counting.

But the Arabs keep counting. And the "new conditions" they see are a United States perceived throughout the Arab world as unwilling or unable to restrain the Israeli rampage through Lebanon with American weapons; a wave of terrorism by the PLO's radicalized

remnants directed as much against Arab moderates as against Israel; a rising tide of Arab frustration and virulent anti-Americanism. And, finally, an Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, powerful enough to work his will on Lebanon and thus, presumably, to carry through the rest of a grand design that would fasten Israel's grip ever more tightly on the West Bank — and squeeze more and more of its Palestinian population across the river into Jordan.

Now that is a Jordanian option that could be made to work. But the United States would have to conspire in the destabilization of a free and friendly Arab state to a degree that King Hussein and his dynasty could not expect to survive. So we are back to what the "Jordanian option" used to mean: federation with the West Bank.

There are at least two hitches. One is that Hussein isn't ready. He was stripped of his claim to the territory at a meeting of the Arab states in 1974, and he took it well, with good reason. In the years that he held it, it was a seething source of opposition from Palestinians; his rule was sustained only by a British-trained army drawn from loyal Bedouin tribes.

The second hitch is that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will have to be pried off the West Bank. Under Sharon's direction, Israeli settlements multi-

ply and thicken. PLO sympathy is repressed; elected municipal leaders are sacked. The "full autonomy" which was to have been negotiated under a five-year trial is mocked. The post-autonomy "options" guaranteed by Camp David are being fast-forgotten.

If this West Bank impasse is to be broken, and if the larger problem of the Palestine refugees is to be resolved, it is no use talking now about a "Jordanian option" at the end of a 5-, 10- or 15-year road. What is needed is a fresh start at the beginning of the road: renewed negotiations on some variation of Camp David's experiment with "full autonomy" on the West Bank.

For this, you do not need "other Egypt," as Ronald Reagan suggested in his last talk with Begin. You need Egypt, President Hosni Mubarak, has promising ideas about how to exploit the "new condition" of the PLO by promoting a political, Palestinian government-in-exile in Cairo composed of "moderates" prepared for reciprocal recognition and negotiation with Israel. You also need an Israel whose West Bank policy and performance conveys a readiness to reciprocate and negotiate.

But for that you need an American administration strong enough to stand up to Israel. Only then can the United States hope to restore the influence it will need on the Arab side — the leverage lost in the smoke and thunder of American-supplied weapons in Lebanon.

The Washington Post.



No, the Fault Is on the Arab Side

By Irving Kristol

NEW YORK — Let us consider some plain truths that mysteriously have dropped from sight:

• The Palestinian refugees are not refugees from the West Bank. Few ever lived there. It is in no sense their "homeland." Home was in the part of Palestine now called Israel, which history has delivered to another people as a homeland.

• The West Bank is an infertile strip of land overpopulated by 700,000 Arabs, one-third of whom make a living by working in Israel.

• The refugees have not the faintest interest in emigrating to the West Bank and living there. This explains why they did not go there before 1967, when Jordan governed the area, and why there is no illegal immigration (not too difficult an enterprise) there today.

• The PLO is, from its viewpoint, correct in refusing to recognize the territorial integrity of Israel in exchange for the promise of an autonomous or independent Palestinian nation in the West Bank. For the PLO and most refugees, a Palestinian state there makes sense only if it is a prelude to reconquest of Israel. In and of itself, the West Bank has no interest for them.

• Because a PLO state on the West Bank would be irrelevant and could only result in another Arab-Israeli war, neither Jordan nor Israel can tolerate such a state.

• Jordan, it is true, is committed

on paper — in the name of Arab solidarity — to the emergence of just such a state. But the fact that, under two decades of Jordanian occupation, no such state was established in the West Bank speaks louder than any paper.

• Israel, for obvious reasons, will never agree to creation of a PLO state on the West Bank. Whatever the differences within Israel on specific policies toward this territory, there are no differences on this fundamental premise.

• It is sometimes argued that what the Palestinian refugees want is not so much an actual homeland — a goal now perceived to be unreachable — as a symbolic homeland, a national entity that would issue passports and with which they could emotionally identify. There is some force to this argument. Statelessness is a terrible condition for people to be in. But why the West Bank? Why cannot Jordan, the majority of whose citizens are already of Palestinian origin, issue those passports and be that symbolic homeland? Jordan, after all, is no more "foreign" to the refugees than is the West Bank. Moreover, it has the immense advantage of already existing as a nation-state.

• Jordan is reluctant to play this

role because that would ratify the legitimacy of Israel and surrender of the Arab dream of reconquest. So far, only Egypt has done this. The other Arab states still find the prospect unacceptable.

• It is for this same reason that the Arab countries (except Jordan) have stubbornly refused to grant citizenship to the refugees they shelter, even though by now the overwhelming majority of these refugees were born and reared in those same countries. Such a grant of citizenship would "solve" the refugee problem overnight — but would mean a confessed end to Arab ambitions to eliminate Israel.

Add together, all these elements add up to three conclusions:

• The future of the West Bank will be settled between the two interested parties, Israel and Jordan — if it is ever to be settled at all.

• The refugees and the West Bank constitute two different problems, and telescoping them leads only to intellectual muddle.

• The basic obstacle to any resolution of the refugee problem remains today what it was yesterday: the refusal of the Arab states to accept Israel as a permanent, legitimate political entity in their midst.

The writer is professor of social thought at New York University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Whatever the Accent, the Fourth of July Language Is English

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Most current citizens of the "nation of immigrants" have no notion of the quintessential American experience — that of becoming an American. So this Fourth of July, instead of celebrating yourself while charcoaling chicken, or setting Aunt Min on fire by the rockets' red glare, read "Hunger for Memory," the autobiography of Richard Rodriguez.

He grew up in Sacramento in the '30s, the son of immigrants from Mexico. This "history of my schooling" is about the place of language in the transformation of a "socially disadvantaged" child into a middle-class man. It is an elegant echo of the experience of millions of Americans before 1920; it is a sensitive anticipation of themes certain to become

more familiar as America assimilates Spanish-speaking newcomers.

Rodriguez was a child "cloistered by family sound" but timid in public, when spoken English was an insurmountable wall. The day he entered school, with a vocabulary of 50 English words, was the first day he heard his name pronounced in English. "One day in school I raised my hand to volunteer an answer. I spoke out in a loud voice. And I did not think it remarkable when the entire class understood. That day, I moved very far from the disadvantaged child I had been only days earlier. The belief, the calming assurance that I belonged in public, had at last taken hold."

Before elementary school, the

screen door of his house divided starkly different public and private realms. And as he and his siblings learned more and more English, they shared fewer and fewer words with their parents. Education has divided many American families, generationally, but the experience is especially poignant when it touches language.

Rodriguez had in abundance the earnestness of a clear-sighted immigrant at the foot of the social ladder. Coming across someone's list of the "hundred most important books of Western civilization," he methodically read every one. Such a "scholarship boy," says Rodriguez, cannot afford to admire his parents: How can

The U.S.-European Rift Threatens the Alliance

By John Palmer

BRUSSELS — The first thing the Belgian presidency of the EEC Commission did the other day after the Community's summit meeting was summon the U.S. ambassadors to the Community and to Belgium. Rather than the customary "courtesy" briefing of a close ally, what the Belgians delivered was a solemn warning that the present "phony" trade war between the United States and the EEC would turn nasty if Washington does not change its policies — and quickly.

If the Community delivers as many ineffective "final warnings" to America as it has to Japan in recent years, nobody in Washington need lose much sleep. Traditionally, EEC ultimatums are longer on rhetoric than they are on supporting action.

Even so, relations are at an all-time low. The number of trade issues that pit one side of the Atlantic against the other is growing, and there is more mutual distrust of intentions than at any time since the end of the war against Hitler. When President Mitterrand spoke publicly this week about an "American monologue" taking over from the desired dialogue between equals, he was expressing a widespread European frustration.

It is commonplace at Brussels cocktail parties to hear European diplomats refer disparagingly to "Reagan's cowboys" and denounce Reaganomics lock, stock and barrel. This from men and women who all their professional lives have seen alliance with America as the one sure element in an uncertain world.

The same Europeans who inveigh against the U.S. levy on European steel imports, against the U.S. ban on technology for the Soviet Union for its mammoth pipeline project to Western Europe have made the economic summit process essentially meaningless for the future.

At his press conference Wednesday, Reagan conceded that his decision to extend the ban on the sale of equipment to subsidiaries of U.S. companies operating abroad, and to European companies under license to General Electric, might be attacked on legal grounds. Reagan's friendliest ally in Europe, Margaret Thatcher, has already deplored her secretary of state for trade, Lord Cockfield, to say that Reagan's decision was "damaging" to British commercial interests and was not only "unacceptable" to the British government but in the eyes of international law.

Essentially, the Reagan administration is seeking to apply American laws in an "extraterritorial" manner. Other nations will not easily suffer the indignity of having Washington tell their companies what they can sell, and under what conditions.

Moreover, Reagan's decision makes a mockery of U.S. complaints that other nations — Canada, for example — discriminate against American companies in their jurisdictions. The United States insists on "national" treatment of U.S. companies by other countries, that is, that U.S.-owned companies be treated exactly as they treat their own companies. In Canada, it argues that Ottawa's energy policy gives tax concessions to Canadian-owned companies that it doesn't grant U.S.-owned companies.

In the pipeline case, the United States is presuming to tell Britain, France, West Germany and Italy that their companies making General

Electric gas-turbine blades on a licensing arrangement are not subject to their national laws but to U.S. sanctions, if they go ahead and deliver on contracts with the Russians.

America can't have it both ways. The Europeans feel they were duped at the Versailles summit into believing that an extension of the pipeline-equipment ban to European companies would not take place.

As for the summit, President Francois Mitterrand has voiced a general view taking hold in Europe: "We can't just take these meetings and turn them into a means of propaganda for each of the participants. If so, it's not worth continuing them."

White House officials retort that both Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt said immediately after Versailles that the agreement to "limit" export credits to the Soviet bloc would not essentially alter their lending policies.

The now dominant view in the Reagan administration is that it was so important to block the pipeline that disrupting the Atlantic Alliance was an unfortunate but acceptable trade-off. Reagan said that the Soviet Union "is very hard-pressed financially and economically today," and that it makes good sense to block them from getting \$10 billion annually in hard cash from the sale of gas.

The argument of the Reagan hawks is that by 1990, with the gas pipeline in place, France and West Germany would be getting 30 percent of their natural gas from the Russians. Suppose the Soviets wanted to use their gas supply as political leverage? Reagan remarked Wednesday that "all the valves are on the Soviet side of the border." The argument cannot be totally dismissed. A French economist unconnected with the Mitterrand government concedes: "The West needs to be sure that the costs to the Soviets of cutting off the gas would be higher than the benefits."

The writer is European correspondent of The Guardian (London).

Is the Reagan Objective To Have It Both Ways?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to bar European companies from using American-developed technology in equipment they sell to the Soviet Union for its mammoth pipeline project to Western Europe has touched off a bitter response from America's Western allies. It may even have made the economic summit process essentially meaningless for the future.

At his press conference Wednesday, Reagan conceded that his decision to extend the ban on the sale of equipment to subsidiaries of U.S. companies operating abroad, and to European companies under license to General Electric, might be attacked on legal grounds. Reagan's friendliest ally in Europe, Margaret Thatcher, has already deplored her secretary of state for trade, Lord Cockfield, to say that Reagan's decision was "damaging" to British commercial interests and was not only "unacceptable" to the British government but in the eyes of international law.

Essentially, the Reagan administration is seeking to apply American laws in an "extraterritorial" manner. Other nations will not easily suffer the indignity of having Washington tell their companies what they can sell, and under what conditions.

Moreover, Reagan's decision makes a mockery of U.S. complaints that other nations — Canada, for example — discriminate against American companies in their jurisdictions. The United States insists on "national" treatment of U.S. companies by other countries, that is, that U.S.-owned companies be treated exactly as they treat their own companies. In Canada, it argues that Ottawa's energy policy gives tax concessions to Canadian-owned companies that it doesn't grant U.S.-owned companies.

In the pipeline case, the United States is presuming to tell Britain, France, West Germany and Italy that their companies making General

Electric gas-turbine blades on a licensing arrangement are not subject to their national laws but to U.S. sanctions, if they go ahead and deliver on contracts with the Russians.

America can't have it both ways. The Europeans feel they were duped at the Versailles summit into believing that an extension of the pipeline-equipment ban to European companies would not take place.

As for the summit, President Francois Mitterrand has voiced a general view taking hold in Europe: "We can't just take these meetings and turn them into a means of propaganda for each of the participants. If so, it's not worth continuing them."

White House officials retort that both Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt said immediately after Versailles that the agreement to "limit" export credits to the Soviet bloc would not essentially alter their lending policies.

The now dominant view in the Reagan administration is that it was so important to block the pipeline that disrupting the Atlantic Alliance was an unfortunate but acceptable trade-off. Reagan said that the Soviet Union "is very hard-pressed financially and economically today," and that it makes good sense to block them from getting \$10 billion annually in hard cash from the sale of gas.

The argument of the Reagan hawks is that by 1990, with the gas pipeline in place, France and West Germany would be getting 30 percent of their natural gas from the Russians. Suppose the Soviets wanted to use their gas supply as political leverage? Reagan remarked Wednesday that "all the valves are on the Soviet side of the border." The argument cannot be totally dismissed. A French economist unconnected with the Mitterrand government concedes: "The West needs to be sure that the costs to the Soviets of cutting off the gas would be higher than the benefits."

The Washington Post.

JULY 3: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Boxer Indemnity Refund?

NEW YORK — Editorial opinion has generally approved the proposal of the U.S. government to return part of the Boxer indemnity to China. The Tribune comments: "There need be no hint of pharisaical ostentation in expressing satisfaction in the action of the government in relinquishing a large part of the indemnity for the Boxer outrages that the United States at first demanded and which China agreed to pay. It may not be unique, but it is certainly most unusual for a nation to do such a thing." The Baltimore Sun says: "There is a grotesque incongruity in sending funds and food to China to relieve famine and compelling the Chinese government to pay us indemnity that we do not need."

1932: Franklin After Theodore

NEW YORK — Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency this week was the culmination of a career that step by step dramatically followed that of his immortal relative Theodore Roosevelt. Both statesmen — "T.R." was Franklin's fifth cousin — were successively state assemblymen, assistant secretaries of the Navy, governors, candidates for the vice presidency and the presidency. Like the late president, Gov. Roosevelt has been an ardent progressive and bitter enemy of "bosses." Always the typical Roosevelt, Franklin was educated privately with every advantage of home culture. He married Theodore's favorite niece, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Reply to Kissinger

Regarding "Kissinger on Lebanon, the West Bank, the Gulf" (JHT, June 17): Henry Kissinger would do humanity a service by drifting from the stage of international politics into oblivion. He is certainly not qualified to talk about the tragic events in Lebanon, for which he must bear at least part of the responsibility.

His shuttle diplomacy concentrated more on excluding the Soviet Union from the Geneva conference than on finding an urgent peaceful settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict. It culminated in the severing of Egypt from the Arab world and thus sowed further dissension in an area so needy of stability. This added fragmentation of the Arab world must have considerably encouraged Israel to unleash its campaign of terror.

Henry Kissinger qualifies the general position of the Reagan administration on the Lebanese holocaust as wise and statesmanlike. Yet it should be clear to all thinking people that Israel has already done colossal, perhaps irreparable damage to American interests in the Middle East.

Although created and nourished by the West, Israel has grown into a Frankenstein which is turning against its master. Does the West have to wait for the rise of an Arab Khomeini before grasping this basic point?

Even as soon as sincerely Israeli interests are concerned, time will show that Israel's leaders have undermined all possibilities for coexistence between their people and the Palestinians. Of course, the Palestinians might lose this battle and the next, but what fire does not destroy, it hardens. They will come back, stronger and more

determined to continue their national struggle for freedom and liberty.

Given the recent massacres of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians, "if I were an Israeli parent," as Peter Calvocoressi wrote recently in The Sunday Times, "I would tremble for my children and my children's children."

MOHAMMAD TARBUH, Paris.

Lebanese Verdict?

International law excludes the use of force save for legitimate self-defense, which can include the right to hot pursuit across borders if the bordering country is unwilling or unable to protect the neighbor from assaults. The originally stated Israeli intention to stop 25 miles from its border would therefore stand up in law.

When its forces go beyond that

belt, Israel must show cause that the destruction of the PLO military establishment was necessary for its security. If Israel can also demonstrate that it had the consent — at least implicit — of at least a considerable section of the Lebanese nation to the tremendous sacrifice required for that task to be accomplished, legal condemnation must fall.

There remains the problem of adequacy. Only the Lebanese can decide whether the methods applied by Israel were adequate. Should those methods succeed in getting rid of all foreign forces, the verdict might well be that the sacrifice was not in vain.

P.K. CARTER, Ascona, Switzerland.

Regarding "Israel's Deeper Intent" (JHT, June 26): Authority in Lebanon exists only in the guns of the

many self-serving factions. There is no hope for the Lebanese people in the continued absence of centralized power. If Israeli intervention results in the resurrection of an effective government, with the exclusion of all foreign powers, then Israel must be thanked. Perhaps the Israeli invasion will represent a turning point in the tragic circumstances of the civil war.

JONATHAN HORN, London.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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WEEKEND

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Never Again With a Bicycle!

by Eric Newby

TWICE a year we used to go to Italy to see my wife's mother in the Carso and to work a vineyard in northern Tuscany. In early spring we'd go and in September, 1971, having once more to go to Italy for the vendemmia, the vintage, and fed up with racing across France by car without ever having time to see anything worthwhile en route, I decided to acquire a bicycle to ride to Italy from Wimbledon, where we lived, following canal banks and other pleasant, vegetable routes through France.

This gave me the excuse to order a bicycle. The sort of bicycle I ordered was the equivalent of a *gran turismo* motor car: fast and comfortable over long distances. It was also supposed to be a machine that could have any of its component parts replaced in France or Italy without having to wait about for days for items to be sent out from England.

I had only 10 days to spare for this journey and I reckoned that I would have to cover at least 1,250 kilometers between Wimbledon and Alessandria in Italy, which for me was the end of the road, so far as cycling was concerned. Cyclists are not allowed on *autoroutes* or any other sort of motorway, and I had no desire to ride along the Via Aurelia, the coast road from Genoa to La Spezia, which is highly dangerous, full of *autotreni*, huge lorries with trailers, and which has on it, as an ultimate deterrent, the atrocious *Passo di Bracco*. Neither did I have the time to wander through the Apennines on lesser, quieter, but immensely mountainous roads, none of which would have delivered me where I wanted to go.

When I went to collect the bicycle in the Midlands where it was made, it seemed like a Euro-marketer's dream. The chainwheels — you had to have double ones for anything in excess of 3 speeds and I had been persuaded that I needed 10 — the cranks, pedals, bottom bracket and head assemblies, fork-end and seat pin — and the gear-changing mechanisms were all Italian, made by a firm called Campagnolo, and unbelievably expensive. The alloy multi-plate free-wheel were French, the alloy wheels and the brakes were Swiss and the tires were Belgian. What was left, or most of it, the frame — made of Reynolds 531 butted tubing, which, even the most xenophobic of Continental riders regarded as good — the handlebars and pump, the leather saddle, the handlebars and the handlebar extension were all British. I never found out where the chain was made.

I took a camping kit with me, which was a mistake as it took ages packing up each morning, and eventually towards the end I slept indoors: a 34-pound tent, a 34-pound sleeping bag, a canvas water bucket and basin, and a kerosene stove for making tea. I always ate in cafes and restaurants as cycling to Italy in 10 days provided me with quite enough exercise without cooking and washing up.

What brought, together with changes of clothing, the loading weight of the machine up to a staggering 60 pounds were the tools for a bicycle that, it turned out, was partly constructed in English feet and inches and was partly metric. To do anything to the Campagnolo bottom bracket a number of very expensive tools were needed, and special spanners and a spring-loaded instrument were desirable for adjusting the brakes. Even with all this I somehow failed to acquire what turned out to be a small but vital piece of equipment, known as a free-wheel block remover. I also had to carry spare spokes, brake blocks, inner tubes, brake and gear cables, batteries for my bicycle lamp.

27-inch wheels, a size I seemed to recall had been used in France before the war by racing cyclists, I would have no difficulty in replacing it.

It was not so. "You will not find a shop with *une enveloppe anglaise* in all France," said the proprietor of the best bicycle shop in Dieppe, with what I identified as Gallic relish. "Your *enveloppe* has an incredible defect." And how long it would last before it collapsed was anybody's guess — 30 kilometers, 100...

Apparently French and Italian bicycles fitted with wired-on tires, as opposed to tubular tires which are stuck on, now had slightly larger diameter rims than British ones. The best thing, he said, would have been for me to have had my bicycle fitted with tubular tires which were the same size in Britain as on the Continent, but they needed a different sort of rim and, anyway, such tires are more suitable for day trips or touring with minimal luggage than for cycle-camping with a comparatively heavy weight over the back wheel.

In the face of all this depressing news I was nevertheless reluctant to return to Newhaven and face two more seasons with the French ship's gruesome ham sandwiches and equally gruesome self-service cafeteria — by this time, the early 1970s, the French were catching on fast to what the British had known for a long time, that it was not necessary actually to pro-

lishly sited *priorités à droite*, from which old ladies in rusty black shoot out on mopeds, like witches on broomsticks.

"*Faites attention!*" If the French say something they mean it. Devil's Island was established expressly for those who do not believe in *la loi*. Which was why I soon left this *Route Nationale* to travel on 'D' roads, *chemins départementaux*, which are generally much safer for cyclists than English roads and often go on and on across enormous tracts of country avoiding all but the smallest towns. 'V' roads, *chemins vicinaux*, are quieter still.

Spent the first night in a pastoral valley, having covered 110 kilometers on my bicycle since leaving Wimbledon.

Day 2: At Rouen great excitement when a Michelin man announced a good rummage. "Yes, we have 27-inch *enveloppes*." Removed the rear wheel — not easy as you can't turn a bike upside down with loaded pannier bags fitted to it, and these particular models took ages to put on and take off — then removed the tire only to find that whatever his *enveloppe* was it was not 27-inch.

The Michelin man went off to telephone Paris and eventually returned with the French ship's gruesome ham sandwiches and equally gruesome self-service cafeteria — by this time, the early 1970s, the French were catching on fast to what the British had known for a long time, that it was not necessary actually to pro-

vide any sort of civilized service at all on a cross-Channel ferry service, as even if you offered them nothing the customers would travel just the same. I therefore decided, subliminally and irrationally, to go to Rouen and try the Michelin depot there. Had I had any sense I would have telephoned them, but even if I had done so they would have told me that they had the size I needed in stock, which was not in fact the case, so the result was the same.

4 p.m. The *Route Nationale* unrolled ahead of me between the endless of poplars, like an endless strip of paper. How vast France was. By the time the environs of Dieppe were left behind, cars with GB plates were already thin on the ground. Soon they disappeared completely and I was alone with the Citroëns, the long-distance lorries that seem to coast past at 150 kilometers an hour, and strange, buslike but windowless, pale-grey vehicles, containing what — the gullies? Not only empty of vehicles, empty of French, except in the towns which in France are so evenly spaced that they could have been established where they stand by ministerial decree, towns that have things we do not have in Britain, or if we do are not the same: *charcuteries*, *drogueries*, *huissiers*, *terrasseurs*, *viandiers*, *voies directions*, signs that I now knew, after years of being taken in by them, dispatch you where you do not want to go (the only way to deal with a French town is to charge through the middle of it), fast devil-

somehow get to Clermont-Ferrand in the thousands-of-feet-high Massif Central, a region I had been planning to avoid at all costs, only about 550 kilometers to the south by *Route Nationale*, but presumably much more by the kind of roads I used. There, he said, there was a Michelin *usine* which, as a rare example of French clericalism, turned out these *mini-enveloppes* for the British who were mad enough to use them when almost no one else in Europe did, except perhaps the inhabitants of Gibraltar.

After thinking about this while eating a cheap, copious but rather greasy lunch for such a hot day in the port area of Rouen, which was destroyed during the war and has been rebuilt in a manner that no one could describe in pictures, I set off for Clermont-Ferrand, hoping that the tire would hold out, but with all my romantic visions of cycling day after day along canal banks under the plane trees, which was what I had planned, now dispelled.

In doing so, in order to avoid going through Rouen itself, which is inconveniently situated so far as cyclists are concerned in a hole in the ground, I made what turned out to be an unwise detour down the right bank of the valley of the Seine, large parts of which are an industrial mess, peeling past Flaubert's Pavilion at Croisset, now a museum, which stood below steep chalk cliffs, both of which, museum and

cliffs, looked as if they could have done with a good rinse. I then crossed the river at Val-de-la-Haye in a motorboat to the left bank where I immediately got lost, first in a forest that had been matted up by the builders of the Paris-Caen *autoroute*, then in a labyrinth of signpost-less lanes from which I was rescued, almost weeping with vexation, by a kindly lorry driver.

7 p.m. Reached Saint André-de-l'Eure, having ridden 128 boiling kilometers and having passed through Evreux in the 6 o'clock rush hour — never again on a bicycle! Ate a *prix-fixe* dinner, *rillettes* (ugh, in such heat!) and *tripes*, separately of course, at the Café de la Ville, to which, in spite of it costing only 8.50 francs (then about \$1.60), I shall not be returning.

The emptiness of France is not a figment of the imagination. This is a country nearly four times the size of Britain, yet with a smaller population. In the villages, apart from one old man in faded *bleus* (dungarees) gazing at what to him (and to me) is agricultural machinery, the only other figure in sight is often the *police* on the war memorial. The huge, prairie-like fields, such as the one in which I am sitting in my tent, are as empty as any real prairie, except perhaps for one man with a tractor who often works far into the night using headlights (as is now common in other parts of Europe, including Britain). Yet this is, as it was before the tractors came, which is only recently, the most productive agricultural country in Europe.

The sun is setting now. It is the moment recorded in Miller's "Angelus," but without the peasants with their heads bowed and now usually without the bell.

Out there beyond the *plaine* is the rest of France, a country arguably — and I am thinking of it from the point of view of a visitor, rather than an inhabitant of the *Leas* coal-fields or of a workers' housing complex in Marseilles — the most beautiful, in its infinite variety, in Europe.

Out there, too, are the French, a nation made up of Celts, Latins and people of Germanic origin: yet all of them regarding themselves, not as the Scots, Irish and Welsh tend to, and increasingly so, as separate, distinct nationalities within the British Isles, but as one people, wholly and utterly French. A people who in moments of collective emotion may begin to sing "La Marseillaise," as the French prisoners-of-war did on hearing of a French victory at Verdun in the film "La Grande Illusion." To the British, the thought of singing "God Save the Queen," admittedly an anthem with less verve, except on strictly ritual occasions, or before the first act, would be unthinkable. If one's ship was sinking one would think twice about singing even "Rule, Britannia."

A country with a working class which has largely fled the land, leaving a train of deserted or semi-deserted villages, as any visitor to France can see for themselves. Many of them succumb to what is known as *la tristesse ouvrière*, a malady described by one French writer (George Navel) as "a kind of pervasive depression induced by the claustrophobia, monotony, fatigue and insecurity of factory labor and by a continuing nostalgia for country ways."

A country with a capital that in spite of years of what has been called *gallo-destructio-* *manie* still contrives to be the city of which Flaubert wrote, "an ocean in which there will always be unexplored depths."

The French, whatever changes are taking place in their way of life, are still a people who believe in work well done, in craftsmanship, which has its origins among the peasants. They have a genius for the production of prototypes, what the *grands couturiers* call *modèles* or *roiles*; less interested until recently in the dissemination of copies en masse.

A people of infinite resource. They have given birth or are popularly supposed to have done so, especially among themselves, to the airplane, suppositories, the submarine, Coletts, the soufflé, Chanel Number Five, Wagons-Lits (a wagon-lit is a wagon-lit, even if its owners insist on calling it a *schlafwagen* or a sleeping-car), Château Yquem, Tintin and Milou and the Vuitton trunk.

The French are still capable of writing in Michel's terms of self-congratulation of their best restaurants as no other people in the world would dare, or have the right to, except the Chinese, who resemble them in their contempt for foreigners and in the intimate solidarity of their family life.

This is an extract from Eric Newby's memoirs, "A Traveller's Life," recently published in London by Collins.



Homeless Musicians Find Happiness in Hong Kong

by Debra Weiner

HONG KONG — They number in the thousands — young American musicians, many of them recent conservatory graduates, roaming the world in search of an orchestra.

A lucky few, like Curt Ingram, a 27-year-old French-born player from California, land a job with the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra. Ingram did it after two years as a brass instrument repairman.

Lee Volkhausen of New York went the southern route. For a year she was one of 70 Westerners in the 100-member Caracas orchestra. Then she joined the Hong Kong orchestra as principal flutist. She earns less in Hong Kong than she did in Venezuela, but explains: "Orchestras in South America have a bad reputation for flouting."

Elaine Fine, a flute graduate of the Juilliard School of Music in New York, preferred the European detour. For a while she played the streets of Vienna, in a trio called "Back around the Glock." Then she got a job as recorder teacher in the Austrian mountain town of Schladming. In addition to tutorial responsibilities, she performed with the Schladming orchestra at funerals, and at meetings of war veterans and Nazi Party members.

Finally, she reached the Crown colony and auditioned for the Hong Kong orchestra, but was merely hired as temporary help — to play the recorder in the Brandenburg Fourth. She found part-time work as a grade-school choir conductor. "I'm starting to see myself more as a musician, and less as a flute player," the 22-year-old Boston native said. "I mean, really, who needs another flute?"

There are about 30 major orchestras in the United States. Invariably seats are occupied by the most experienced musicians. Newly fledged musicians, churned out of conservatories in increasing numbers each year, quickly learn that it is almost impossible to enter the U.S. symphony market.

Some try their hand at free-lancing. More settle for just trying to make ends meet by playing Broadway shows or teaching.

The boldest and most ambitious go abroad. They used to land in Germany and Austria, where even tiny towns have orchestras. Lately, however, places like Puerto Rico, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Singapore and Hong Kong are attracting more of them, as the possession of symphony orchestras has become an aid to attaining "developed country" status.

To be sure, most local musicians are not yet on par with international standards, and foreign labor must be imported. Auditions for the Hong Kong orchestra are held annually in New York and London, and tapes are considered. But should a Westerner and an Asian be

of equal talent, preference will be given to the latter.

So far the 82-member Hong Kong orchestra is composed mostly of foreigners: 30 Americans, at least a dozen Europeans, 8 Filipinos, with the rest Chinese. "Two generations of musicians were lost during the Cultural Revolution," explained Kenneth Schermerhorn, a guest conductor of the Hong Kong orchestra. "The Chinese still have some good string players, but the best wind and brass players come from America."

Until that next generation comes of age, young Americans like Charlie Martin, a 27-year-old bass player who recently signed his second two-year contract with the Hong Kong orchestra, will be filling the chairs of most Third World orchestras.

"If you were really doing well in the States, you wouldn't come here," Martin says. "But there are just too many musicians in the States, and not that many orchestras. And not many of those who have the jobs up and die. So you go where the work is — wherever that might be."

Schermerhorn tries to look at the bright side. "The Hong Kong orchestra is fresh. No, it's more than fresh. Take the Berlin Symphony. There is no way you can convince an orchestra with a tradition to play in any way other than it already does. But this orchestra is starved for guidance. It's like... Well, it's like mulligatawny soup. The ingredients are good, but they don't blend together. They have not yet arrived at a common point of communication."

If the young foreigners complain about the musical standard, they also realize their fortune. "It sure beats sitting around the States and practicing by yourself," said Heidi Kepper, a 24-year-old French-born player of Chicago. "Just by playing, day after day with an orchestra — any orchestra — you have to get better."

A few of the Westerners have married locally. The majority, however, see Hong Kong as a stepping stone back to the West. Everyone knows by heart the list of great musicians who started out in the middle of nowhere, as well as the shorter, but perhaps more pertinent roster of contemporaries who, after a year or two in Hong Kong, moved on to distinguished orchestras.

Holidays are planned to coincide with auditions back home. Talk of openings in better foreign orchestras is likewise closely monitored. The latest word is that South Korea is "out to buy an orchestra."

Hong Kong salaries were stepped up this year by about 25 percent, to roughly \$1,000 to \$1,700 a month. But the orchestra in Seoul will supposedly offer twice or three times that amount, plus housing.

Many of the Hong Kong players confess to be practicing madly.

The Otto Wagner Renaissance — Viennese Rediscover a Secessionist Master

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The visitor to Vienna inevitably is told that this capital's glory and grandeur, which dazzle the eye as they boggle the mind, are the work of two great architects of the Austrian baroque: Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723) and Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt (1688-1745). But there is a third great architect of Vienna. The Viennese have just begun to rediscover their own Otto Wagner (1841-1918) and to cherish and rejoice and marvel at the miracle that such a genius lived and worked in their city in our century.

An Otto Wagner renaissance surfaced four summers ago, when the most beautiful subway entrances in the world — two breathtakingly white, solid yet springlike, green-and-gold-framed pavilions of utterly functional splendor, built in 1898 — were restored to the Karlsplatz, a decade after dismantling. The beautiful square, radiating out from Fischer von Erlach's magnificent Karlskirche, had disappeared under bulldozing and scaffolding while Vienna converted and expanded its quaint *Stadtbahn* into a modern subway with all main lines funneling into Karlsplatz. The pavilions' return had been promised, but many summers had passed otherwise.

While Hector Guimard's flowered stations for the Paris Metro a year or two later were pure Art Nouveau, the eclectic, even-evolving Wagner's subway stations in Karlsplatz are classified as Secessionist — a movement led by the painter Gustav Klimt that was turn-of-the-century Vienna's first cousin to Paris' Art Nouveau and Munich's Jugendstil. And while present-day Vienna is also embracing more than a dozen other Wagnerian subway stations (built for an urban steam railway, which was electrified in 1924), it is seldom realized that he also designed two of the routes as well as

their viaducts, tunnels, stairs, and almost every detail down to sign lettering and bulletin boards, ticket counters and foot scrapers.

In recent years the City of Vienna and private landlords working with generous subsidies have restored a number of houses that Wagner built, including three adjacent apartment buildings at Linke-Wienzeile 38 and 40 and Kärntnerstrasse 3, opposite the Naschmarkt, Vienna's vast open-air food market. Wagner envisioned the Naschmarkt as a people's boulevard that would make a colorful antidote to the nearby Ringstrasse's formal classicism.

One of the three, the Majolica Haus, was a gay and gaudy eruption of New Orleans in Alt Wien: as shattering and controversial as a jazz riff in a Strauss waltz. Coated with ceramics and lined with wrought-iron balconies, the Majolica Haus prompted even some of the architect's admirers to wonder aloud: *What hath Wagner wrought?* and to express alarm at its "wildly Secessionist" elements. But, eight decades later, the City of Vienna caught up with Wagner's vision by relocating the lively local Saturday flea market along his stretch of the Naschmarkt.

Perhaps Wagner's best-known achievement was the Austrian Post Office Savings Bank just off the Ring on Georg-Coch-Platz. Built in two phases, 1904-6 and 1910-12, this Postsparkasse is one bank where it is indeed a pleasure to do business. Vienna's weather, but Otto Wagner used a glass roof to light the main counter hall and, even at 5 p.m. on a gloomy Thursday (when the banks stay open late), there is no energy crisis in the Postsparkasse: a winter garden aglow with natural light and warmed and cooled by the first aluminum air blowers in this part of the world.

The better to see and enjoy a monumental temple of Mammon in marble, its outside secured by no fewer than 17,000 metal bolts and

crowned by two 14-foot-high Othmar Schimkowitz statues, cast in aluminum on the roof; its inside a symphony of reinforced concrete, glass and onyx as well as marble and aluminum. Once again, Wagner designed everything down to the last counting stool and dustbin.

Once a week, one can confront Wagner's crowning achievement: the Church in the Madhouse at Steinhof (next-to-last stop of the 48A bus from the Ring. A free tour, given Saturdays at 3 p.m. in German, but the guide, hospital official Hans Dreyer, will recruit an interpreter from the group, if needed.)

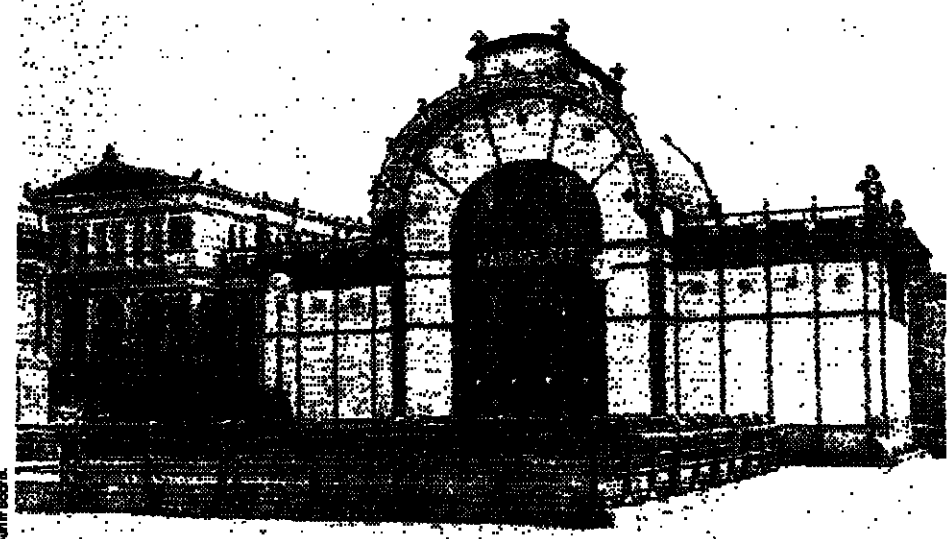
Here, Kaiser Franz Joseph laid the cornerstone in 1904 and his heir apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, laid the last stone in 1907. On a ridge in an airy corner of the Vienna Woods, Steinhof was then in the province of Lower Austria, though it was eventually annexed by Vienna, where at the turn of the century Sigmund Freud was still fighting for a full professorship and the mentally ill were confined to an unhygienic vertical snailpit. But Lower Austria's progressive-minded governor, Leopold Steiner, commissioned Otto Wagner to design — in a setting conducive to mental health — a church for the special needs of the insane.

Rising like a jewel of Carrara marble fused with unearthly blues and golds amidst the surrounding greenery, the Kirche-am-Steinhof summarizes several Wagnerian motifs: a gilded copper-tiled dome comparable to Fischer von Erlach and of Palladian proportions, but held together by a steel ring and unmistakably infused with the spirit of modernity — heralded by four gilded copper Schimkowitz angels above the main entrance and two seated sculptures of Leopold and Severin, patron saints of Lower Austria, enthroned upon the flanking towers. Glass mosaic windows by Kolo Moser, who, unfortunately, lost his commission to do the altar mosaics when he married a

Protestant... and interior decorations executed by the Wiener Werkstätte, the exclusive craft workshops founded by Moser and another Wagnerian, Josef Hoffmann.

One may argue whether the Church in the Madhouse is more Byzantine than Jugendstil, but the impact is both theatrical and soothing, which is what Wagner intended for a holy place in a healing setting.

Once again, though, it is Wagner's prodigious attention to detail that achieves this effect. To avoid incidents in those pre-uranic days, he made three entrances: one for male patients, one for women patients and a middle one for attendants, chaplains and special visitors. To avoid splashing and infection, holy water was dispensed from a gilded faucet one drop at a time. The church's chandeliers could be raised and lowered for viewing or cleaning. And, as at any good theater, the church, with a



Otto Wagner's subway pavilion at Karlsplatz.

capacity of 800, slopes slightly from vestibule to communion rail — not just for sight lines, but so that the tile floors can be quickly washed and flushed out. The dark oak benches, copper-based for easier washing, were kept short (each seat only four or five) with rounded edges so that a worshiper having a fit will not be cut and can be removed easily to a first-aid room opposite the sacristy. Comfort, hygiene, acoustics, visibility, ventilation and participation were Wagner's guiding lights, in contrast to what he termed "the traditional and — one is tempted to say — thoughtless impression of a church."

The Church in the Madhouse was the outspoken Wagner's most controversial creation, and it marked the beginning of the end of his career. At the dedication ceremony in 1907, Franz Ferdinand — whose taste in art did not go far beyond mounted heads from his hunts — patronized Wagner with: "Now you've convinced me that you're a good architect, but I still think the Maria Theresa style was the best." And Wagner replied: "Your Excellency, in the time of Maria Theresa, even the cannons were decorated, and now they have no ornaments at all."

From then on, Wagner had trouble finding work. Aside from two more apartment buildings and a hospital, there were no major commissions in the last decade of his life. His plans, many already approved, for a war ministry, an academy of fine arts, a gallery of modern art, and a museum of the city of Vienna were all rejected or revised and ultimately abandoned.

World War I, which started at Sarajevo with the assassination of Wagner's arch-enemy Franz Ferdinand, sounded Wagner's death knell, too, for it shut off all creative possibilities for such an architect. In 1918 — the year Austrian art lost Klimt, Egon Schiele and Kolo Moser — Wagner died of malnutrition seven months before the armistice.

10,000 Bottles of Everything but Water

by Harry Debelius

MADRID — What did Ava Gardner, Pablo Picasso, Tyrone Power, the Mexican comedian Cantinflas and the astronaut Neil Armstrong have in common?

A friendly bartender in Madrid. That is the basis of the Chicote Drinks Museum, a fascinating collection of more than 10,000 bottles of nearly everything there is to drink in the world except water. This museum, a man's unquenchable thirst was assembled over a period of 60 years by one of the most celebrated barmen in Europe, Pedro (Perico) Chicote, who gave his name to the famous Chicote's bar, still doing business on Madrid's Gran Via.

After Chicote's death in 1977, José María Ruiz-Mateos, the chairman of the board of Rumasa, Spain's biggest private holding company and a man who never forgot that he got his start in his family's wine business in Jerez, picked up the collection for a reported 15 million pesetas (\$138,000 at current exchange rates) and eventually installed it on the ground floor of the Rumasa building opposite the Plaza de Colón in Madrid. The museum is open, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the summer.

Chicote became a collector in 1917, when he was a barman at the posh Hotel Ritz. One of his regular customers, an ambassador, presented him with a bottle of potent Brazilian cane liqueur. From that time on, he and his friends began picking up bottles in their travels, and Chicote's fame spread so much that prominent visitors and Madrid residents started to contribute items.

Mario Moreno (Cantinflas), the bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguín; Chiang Kai-shek, the negus of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie; the former empress of Iran, Soraya; Picasso, and Armstrong were among those who added to the collection.

So, in between pouring out drinks for Ernest Hemingway, Ava Gardner, Sophia Loren and Gerald Osborne (the living legend of the Pamplona bull-running festival), Chicote kept tucking away more and more bottles in a smallish basement room below the bar. Privileged visitors to that chamber could never have as complete a picture of the collection as today's museum-goers, because the thousands of bottles were stacked, crammed, jumbled on sagging shelves, and the light was not good for reading labels. Today the treasures are arranged in well-illuminated display cases (behind locked panels of thick safety glass, since many of the items are irreplaceable) and organized by country of origin.

There is more than one drink fit for a king. A bottle of Rioja wine left behind by Alfonso XIII when he left Spain to make way for the Second Republic in 1931, is displayed not far from two pale blue Ming vases with dragons coiled around their necks. The vases contain either rose wine or rice wine — old documents describe them both ways. Other regal potions include a bottle of barley wine with a label commemorating the coronation of Edward VIII of England.

Aristotle Onassis made a bid for the collection while Chicote was alive, but he was turned down. There is no record of how much he offered, but a small bottle of Metaxa donated by the Greek magnate is testimony that he and Chicote parted as friends.

A liquid lesson in geography, the display requires occasional updating of names of countries and adjustments owing to shifting borders. Prized pieces include delicate porcelain sake jars from Japan; venerable whiskeys from the United Kingdom; snake juice (made from real snakes, so they say) from China; honey liqueur from Abyssinia (Emperor Haile Selassie's gift); a tube of moon coffee from a space

voyage (courtesy of Armstrong); a brown medicine bottle of high-proof "cough remedy" from the days of prohibition in the United States; a vintage port from 1715; vodka from the cellar of the last czar, Nicholas II; Calvados bottled in France in 1780; carved wooden flasks of rum from the Philippines; ginseng liqueur (with a root in every bottle) from Korea; a century-old lime concoction from Peru, and brews from Brazil labeled "Cuckold's Consolation" and "Mother-in-law Softener."

The original Napoleon brandy is here too, in two bottles presented to the emperor and Josephine by the distiller Courvoisier.

So is a bottle of Spanish Diamante wine from Pope Pius XII's private stock, for which Chicote claimed he paid a nun at the Vatican 60,000 lire to smuggle out of the papal chambers. There is a blue ceramic decanter designed (and signed) by Picasso for his friend Chicote, and three bottles of Renault brandy from the beginning of the last century (the family made spirits before it turned to cars). A place of honor is reserved for a 1788 cognac that survived World War I in the cellar of the Café Anglais (later to become the Tour d'Argent) in Paris. It survived because a reverent sommelier bricked up the entrance to the wine cellar before the arrival of thirsty officers, guarding its treasures for the duration.

There are containers of all shapes and sizes: a 24-liter bottle of brandy with a caricature of Chicote on the label, a reproduction of the Mount Rushmore Memorial, a space capsule, a whole miniature Dutch village with each ceramic house full of a different drink, clocks, busts, boots, books, boats, balls, snails, nails, flowers, fans, phones, guitars, guns, gold clubs, soccer balls, birds, candles, cars and cakes.

But this is one place where you cannot have your cake and eat it too. The museum's policy is to keep the bottles unopened.

The original piece: cane liqueur bottle.

Say Cheese and Smile Through All 7 Platters

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — There are still many things no one does better than the French, and one of them is cheese. And no one in Paris offers a finer selection of French cheeses than Androuët, the combination cheese shop and restaurant situated a few minutes walk from Gare Saint-Lazare. I could, with pleasure, dine at Androuët once every week or so, selecting from the more than 100 different varieties of cheese presented in six or seven different courses, enjoying a fine, solid bottle of Bordeaux, passing the hours in the company of good friends.

In France, the name Androuët (pronounced ah-drew-ett) is synonymous with cheese, and I have tried dozens of other fromageries in Paris. It's Androuët I keep returning to, each time discovering a fine farm cheese or brie I've not yet sampled, tasting along the old favorites, such as refined and buttery Lucullus, the supple, nutty Swiss Tête-de-Moine, or the strong, pungent Puant Macéré.

Most of the cheese sold here is made with raw, or unpasteurized, milk. Cheese made with pasteurized milk is just as nutritious but generally not as tasty, since pasteurization kills the very bacteria that is responsible for much of the cheese's flavor.

The restaurant Androuët is situated above the famous boutique, where throughout the year one finds some 200 different varieties of French, Swiss, Italian and British cheese, many of them aged for weeks in the humid cellars located beneath the shop. The restaurant and the boutique sell some 50 to 60 tons of cheese annually. The boutique has been there forever (well, since 1909) and the restaurant has continued to grow, little by little, since Henri Androuët first began offering tastings in the cheese shop in 1929.

The restaurant's decor is dark and somber, and I always feel as though I'm part of a Rembrandt painting when I dine amid the wood and wicker booths, vaulted ceilings and arched windows giving out onto the busy commercial rue d'Amsterdam. If there are just two, three or four of you, ask for one of the booths near the windows, offering a more comfortable and brighter setting.

The restaurant's degustation, a sampling of Androuët's selections, is one of the city's best. Dishes here are generally old-fashioned, not terribly interesting and a bit too contrived for my tastes. The kitchen offers a perfectly edible but boring *côte de veau saumonée* (veal chop stuffed with mountain ham, and accompanied by *potatoes sautées* prepared with *Beaufort*), *suprême de volaille maison*, prepared with Dauphine, and a variety of lighter starters, including a rather sad French interpretation of tomato and mozzarella salad and a less than exciting onion soup *au gratin*.

One final word of warning about Androuët. Though the family is truly expert at gathering wonderful French cheeses (they still seek out small producers at weekend fairs around France), their foreign cheese selection is disappointing and often embarrassing. As a Parmesan lover I'm in agony every time I walk in and seek the leathery, dried-up wedges of Parmesan sold for an arm and a leg, and the Gorgonzola offered recently at one tasting would have moved a proud Italian to tears.

Though Androuët's selection of good farm cheese is always amazing, the drier, aged goat cheese is often too salty, a sign of improper aging, and from time to time the Roquefort sold here is bland, weak and not well-veined, a sign that it has not developed properly.

Androuët, 41 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8; tel: 874.26.93; Boutique: 874.26.90, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. 95-franc menu, 90-franc cheese degustation (always available at lunch and dinner). A la carte, 150 to 200 francs per person.

cheeses and those aged in ash (try the refined Soumaintrain, full of character, along with Pierre-Quire from Burgundy, then the *Feuille de Druex* from Normandy, wrapped chestnut leaves).

The fifth course consists of an overwhelming platter of cheese, or goat cheese, at its peak during the months of June, July and August. Try the dry and chalky St. Maure, the creamy Valency, the pure-flavored Sancerre, and smooth, earthy and memorable Boursin. If you have eaten reasonably, and at a gentle pace, it will then welcome the final two platters, *fromages forts* (try the pungent Pont l'Évêque, Livarot, both from Normandy) and the deep veined blues. This is a good time to compare the kings of blue — Roquefort and Boursin d'Ambert, to sample together Bleu de Four and Bleu de Sassenage from the Dauphiné and, if there's room, the sharp and savory Comté, blue that appeals to a very select few.

Certain popular cheeses — such as Emmenthal, Gruyère and Beaufort — are not included in the tasting, but can be had for the asking. They're considered too heavy and hard to digest when sampled with a dozen or so others.

All this is served with a basket of excellent *baguette* slices, though if you prefer it earthy Poilâne bread, it will be served on command. Although service is always good here, would prefer that waiters change plates between each course, not just once during the entire tasting.

The wine list at Androuët is uneven, and prices are a bit above average. And, since it's of the people who dine here do come for the degustation, it would be helpful if Androuët offered a special wine list of half a dozen or so carefully picked reds particularly suitable for drinking throughout the sampling. I've tried various Burgundies and Bordeaux, and find one of the real treats is the 1976 Léoville Poyferré, at 180 francs. The price is steep for the wine well worth it, a perfect companion to such an august selection of cheese.

I don't recommend coming here for the cuisine. It's no surprise that Michelin stripper Androuët of its single star in the 1982 guide. Dishes here are generally old-fashioned, not terribly interesting and a bit too contrived for my tastes. The kitchen offers a perfectly edible but boring *côte de veau saumonée* (veal chop stuffed with mountain ham, and accompanied by *potatoes sautées* prepared with *Beaufort*), *suprême de volaille maison*, prepared with Dauphine, and a variety of lighter starters, including a rather sad French interpretation of tomato and mozzarella salad and a less than exciting onion soup *au gratin*.

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July 4

Americans abroad in search of home cooking and fun this Independence Day may find the following list of events in Europe helpful:

GENEVA: The American International Club (tel: 33.01.80) is holding a party at the Stade de Champel on July 4. Included in the agenda are picnics, baseball demonstrations, rock 'n' roll bands, parades, majorettes, fireworks and a hot air balloon.

LONDON: The Surprise Restaurant, 12 Great Marlborough Street, W1 (tel: 01/434.26.66) will be offering a July 4 menu that features beef creole, corn on the cob and two American dessert favorites — strawberry shortcake and hot fudge sundaes.

PARIS: The Studio, 41 Rue du Temple, Paris 4 (tel: 274.10.38) is planning an outdoor barbecue Tex-Mex style, with spareribs and beer. Performances include live country-Western music, a Cajun group, Mexican mariachi street bands and dance shows.

MOTHER EARTH'S, 66 Rue des Lombards, Paris 4 (tel: 236.35.57) is holding a street barbecue with live music, dancing and fireworks in the Place Saint-Optimise, beginning 7:30 p.m. and ending at midnight. Meals at 150 francs.

ROME: The American Club (tel: 474.32.21) is organizing a wide range of activities on July 3 at the grounds of the Overseas International School including a picnic, sack races, white elephant sales and softball games. A parade by Embassy Marines will be followed by a flag-raising ceremony. Tokens for food and refreshments will be sold at the entrance to the event.

N.B. Restaurants require reservations.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

OSIACH VILLACH: Carinthian Festival (tel: 31.12.92). Congresshaus Villach. Exhibition — To July 31: "Wolfgang Hohlbein: Oil Paintings, Watercolors and Drawings." Subkühne Ossach — July 3: Hans Martin Linde recorder and flute. Konrad Ragossnig guitar and lute (Händler, Bach). July 5: Thomas Riehl viola. Sonja Abram piano (Schubert, Brahms). July 6: Edgar Knapp organ. David Geringas Saxo (Bach). July 7: Rudolph Buchbinder piano (Beethoven). Kongresshaus Villach — July 8 and 9: Hungarian Philharmonic Orchestra, Uri Segal conductor. Souda Chazarian soprano (Mendelssohn, Mahler).

VIENNA: Karlskirche (Karlplatz) — July 3, 4, 10: Ruth McGuire organ (Frescobaldi, Bach, Haydn). Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50). Exhibition — To July 25: "Paris 1960-1980."

Museum für Völkerkunde (1 Neue Burg, Heldenplatz). Exhibition — "El Dorado, The Myth of Gold."

Museum Moderner Kunst im Palais Liechtenstein (9 Fürstengasse). Exhibition — To July 25: "Nouveau Réalisme."

MUSICAL SUMMER IN VIENNA (tel: 2085). Haydn Haus — July 3: Rosario Marciano piano (Haydn, Mozart, Schumann). Augustinerkirche — July 5: Jean Guillou organ (Handel, Reubke, Guillon). Arkadenhof — July 6: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Heinrich Hollreiter conductor. Kärntner Jordan piano (Weber, Haydn, Ravel, Stravinsky). July 8: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Wöss conductor (Haydn, Bruckner). Schwarzenberg, Kuppelsaal — July 9: Vienna String Trio (Beethoven, Hoffmann).

MALMEDY: International Mandolin Festival (tel: 080/77.44.64). Cercle Royal des Mandolinistes — July 9-11: Keith Harris mandolin.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN: Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Aug. 1: "French Tapestries."

ODENSE: Hans Christian Andersen's House (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Aug. 15: "Hans Christian Andersen's Inspirations," from Fumens Graphic Workshop.

ENGLAND

LONDON: Bloomsbury Theatre (tel: 387.96.29) — July 2 and 3: "Il Trovatore" (Puccini) Abbey Opera.

BRISTOL: Museum (tel: 63.15.55). Exhibition — To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York."

CLIPPER: Challenge Race (Tower Pier EC3) — July 6 at noon: Start of a round-Britain race by two historic square-rigged sailing ships.

GOLDMIDT: Hall (tel: 606.70.10). Exhibition — July 6-22: "Leslie Durbin: 50 Years of Silvermaking."

Japanese Gallery (tel: 229.29.34). Exhibition — To Aug. 31: "Hiroshige," woodblock prints by Hiroshige I and Hiroshige II.

FRANCE

LIVREY: Museum (tel: 639.56.04). Exhibition — To July 24: "Crafts Past and Present."

Mail Galleries (tel: 930.68.44). Exhibition — July 2-11: "Royal Society of British Artists." 25th annual show.

Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — July 4: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Verdi, Berlioz). July 6: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, Claudio Arrau piano (Mozart, Beethoven). July 9: Antal Dorati conductor (Haydn, Mozart, Schubert).

Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) — July 2, 7, 10: "Der Freischütz" (Weber). July 3, 6, 9, 13: "Falstaff" (Verdi). July 5, 8, 14: "La Sonnambula" (Bellini).

27: "Homage to Georges Braque." "Yves Tanguy: 1925-1955."

Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.10). Exhibition — July 9-Oct. 10: "Art and the Bird."

Maison du Danemark (142 Champs-Élysées). Exhibition — To July 17: "G.H. Elkann: Invention."

Marius Festival (tel: 887.74.31). Café de la Gare — July 3: "Beni and Co. (Mozart, Haydn, improvisations and jazz). July 6: Rex Lawson piano (Chopin, Debussy, Stravinsky). Centre Culturel de Belgique. Exhibition — To July 13: "Hans-Josef Radetzki: The Raphael of Flowers." Centre d'information du Festival du Marius. Exhibition — To July 13: Topographical maps of Paris by Jalliot, 18th-century

urban planner. Place du Marché-Sainte-Catherine — July 6 and 8: Tony Stager guitar.

Musée de l'Afrique (tel: 246.13.09). Exhibition — To Sept. 12: "Paris Posters."

Wignone Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — July 3: Nash Ensemble (Haydn, Britten). July 10: Bernadette Grevy mezzo-soprano, Havelock Nelson piano (Haydn, Brahms, Duparc).

YORK: Yorkshire Museum (tel: 3243). Exhibition — To Sept. 30: "The Vikings in England."

FINLAND

HELSINKI: House of Nobility (tel: 17.95.68) — July 8: Manfred Gräsbeck violin, Folke Gräsbeck piano.

Temppeliokirkko Church (tel: 17.95.68) — July 6: Oskari Kallio Chamber Orchestra, Juha Kangas conductor, Kaija Saarela violin.

FRANCE

NICE: Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 81.75.75). Exhibition — July 4-Oct. 4: "The Temple," sacred architecture.

PARIS: Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). Exhibitions — To Sept.

ITALY

Metropolitan Opera (excepts from "Turandot," "La Traviata," "Werther"). July 10: Lim Kik-ban violin (Mozart, Lalo, Beethoven).

GENOVA: International Ballet Festival (tel: 34.27.92). Teatro Comunale dell'Opera — July 6, 7, 8: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev), Bolshoi Ballet.

MILAN: Teatro alla Scala (tel: 8337) — July 6-10: "Petrushka" (Stravinsky).

JAPAN

TOKYO: Bunka Kaikan (tel: 322.07.27) — July 8: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Zdenek Kocler conductor, Keiko Kikuta piano (Burgmüller, Janacek, Dvorak).

Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27). Exhibitions — To Aug. 29: "Mask Collection." Japanese, African and Indonesian masks. To Aug. 29: "Masterpieces of Onnae." Japanese religious paintings and caricature. To Aug. 29: Craftwork exhibition.

Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 234.59.11) — July 9: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lawdell conductor (Schubert, Bruckner).

Sunshine Theater (tel: 987.52.01) — To July 10: "Amadeus." Giles Block director.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: Rijksmuseum. Exhibition — To Aug. 8: "American Prints." Includes Whistler, Bellows and Hopper.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA: Cathédrale St. Pierre (tel: 22.77.52) — July 3 and 10: Organ concert.

Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66). Exhibition — July 4-Sept. 6: "Picasso" from the collection of Maya Ruiz-Picasso.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK: Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.12). Exhibition — To Aug. 29: "The New York School: Four Decades," including works by Diebenkorn, Frankenthaler, Rothko.

WALES

LLANGOLLEN: International Musical Festival (tel: 86.02.36) — July 6: Labin, Polish National Song and Dance Company. July 7: Folk song instrumental competitions. July 8: Instrumental folk solo, youth and female choirs. July 9: Adult solo competitions, international mixed choirs with folk dancers, including the Tynian Song and Dance Group. July 10: Juvenile solo competitions, children's and male choirs.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN: Amerika Haus (tel: 17.64.61). Exhibition — July 12: "Imágenes de la Raza." Mexican-American art.

Deutsche Oper (tel: 34.44.49) — July 3: "Orpheus and Eurydice" (Glück). July 4: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).

MÜNCHEN: Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.12.16) — July 8: "Moses and Aaron" (Schoenberg).

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NEW



Picasso's Widow Rescues Paris Gallery

by Esther Garcia

PARIS — Jacqueline Picasso's private collection of her husband's work, which has never been exhibited before, is on loan at the Musée National d'Art Moderne until October 25. The 75 works, which include 59 paintings, nine sculptures and several drawings and paper cutouts, normally hang in the music room and studio of the Domaine National de la Vierge at Mougins, Alpes Maritimes, where Pablo Picasso and his wife lived for some years before his death, and which is still his widow's home.

The collection covers a span of more than 60 years, from the charcoal "Woman's Bust" of 1907 to the three hanging portraits of an unknown man, painted in 1971. The special interest of the collection lies in the great number and variety of portraits of Jacqueline, painted over a period of almost 20 years.

The unprecedented loan of this important collection marks the reopening of the controversial but successful art center, which was closed down permanently in January of this year. In November 1981, the city of Paris and the Ministry of Culture, which jointly provide half the financing for the center, abruptly announced that the deficit of 2.8 million francs (\$400,000) that it had incurred was intolerable.

In spite of protests in the press and a petition from the public, the closing took place in January at the end of a highly acclaimed Turner exhibition that had attracted more than a million visitors. Maurice and Jacqueline Guillaud, the founders and directors of the center, were determined to carry on with their work. They organized a Committee of Support, which now has more than 50,000 members, and were able to raise 2.5 million francs from private donations. But the prospects for the center were still uncertain, as negotiations for future shows had come to a standstill.

Then came the small miracle that allowed them to reopen on May 25, in a blaze of publicity, with a brand-new Picasso show. Jacqueline Picasso, a friend of the Guillauds, came up with the offer of the loan of her private collection. Maurice Guillaud recalls how the offer was made: "Jacqueline saw that we were downcast. She is a special kind of person, not eccentric, but complex — you might even say capricious. She asked if she could help, if it would be of use to lend us her collection. When I was able to, I asked how long we could show it. She said, 'You can have it for as long as the exhibition lasts.' It was an open-ended offer. We got it right away to put the show together."

The Guillauds' work could be described as applied research into how best to show and catalog art works. In the 1960s, Maurice Guillaud, who is a theater director by training, began to design and organize art exhibitions. With his wife, Jacqueline, who collaborates in the research and writing of the catalogs, he founded the Musée National d'Art Moderne in 1976. Government backing was secured in 1978.

The Guillauds went on to make their reputation for presenting original and exciting shows, for producing scholarly catalogs and for being able to borrow priceless art works from the major museums of the world. The Prado lent them Goya's, the British Museum lent Turners, the Japanese museums offered their fragile and precious Hokusai's. The Guillauds aroused some antagonism in the cultural establishment with their independence and stubborn insistence on showing only in their own premises. Maurice Guillaud insisted, at the time of the closing, that being a deficit had been carried over from the early years and was being rapidly absorbed by the growing donor receipts. The feeling was, in the press coverage, that although money talked, there were other voices in the background.

The design of the Picasso show is a typical Guillaud production. Guillaud has developed a style that varies with each artist, but which focuses on bringing the visitor into the painter's world and then uses every means to slow the visitor down and to concentrate attention on the art works on display.

The main part of the exhibition is set out in a white, multilevel room. There are platforms and walkways along the walls that allow the public to wind around the room, to descend into a central area, and then to



"Jacqueline with black handkerchief" (1959).

climb to a higher level where more paintings hang. There is a balcony from which the public can look down onto the central area, where four of the Jacqueline portraits are set out on the floor.

Some of the walkways are slanted so that the line of vision is constantly changing. The uninterrupted whiteness of the surroundings makes it difficult to estimate depths and distances; the only points of reference are the pictures themselves. It is like being inside a Cubist painting: The planes and surfaces are altered and a new coherence emerges.

In a niche on one of the walls are two massive heads made out of cutout metal. One is a Picasso self-portrait, the other a "Jacqueline." They dominate the room with the brutal and radiant impersonality of primitive totems. The main thrust of the collection is portraits, particularly portraits of Jacqueline. There are a dozen in the main room.

There is a note of intimacy in this exhibition. This is the agglomeration of presents the painter gave to his wife. Many are inscribed as birthday or Valentine's Day presents, some just say "To my dear wife, Jacqueline." There is the unexpected pleasure of coming across a portrait of Picasso as a young man, painted in 1917 and inscribed by the painter to the wife who only knew him as a much older man. A portrait of Picasso's mother, painted in 1923, shows an uncompromising and maternally woman for whom certainties were clearly no problem.

Picasso's "Oeuvres Intimes" has already attracted more than 38,000 visitors.

Centre Culturel du Marais, 26 Rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris 4; tel: 272.73.52. Open every day except Tuesday — from 12:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Butterflies Survive London's Changing Times

by Vicky Elliott

LONDON — In the beginning (though after the Ark) there was the zoo. Then there were the lions that prowled around the grounds of the stately home. But the latest Sunday spectator sport in Britain is the butterfly safari, a nose-to-nose encounter in an acre or so of greenhouse with Purple Emperors and Giant Atlas Moths. Summers here are not what they were. In the English country garden, butterflies have been fading out as fields give way to buildings. But a crusade, if not to bring them back, at least to keep butterflies on the map, has been attracting a swarm of new enthusiasts. They don't net butterflies, they breed them — and then some put them on display.

In Leicester, for example, 6,000 people flocked to the Midlands Entomological Fair, to buy and sell what insiders in this fast-growing hobby somewhat confusingly call "live-stock." And during a holiday weekend, almost 8,000 visitors streamed through the London Butterfly House, which opened last summer in Syon Park near New Gardens.

The first butterfly display in Britain was housed in a little old wooden greenhouse in Guernsey. Its owner, David Lowe, teamed up for the Syon Park venture with Clive Farrell, a lepidopterist who had enough money left over from his real-estate business to splurge on what they call "the largest Butterfly Safari Park in the world."

It features about 300 butterflies during any given week, including roughly 5 British and 35 foreign species. Its occasional centerpiece, which was open to the public all winter, houses delicate tropical Heliconids, while the 8,000-square-foot "main flight area" reopened in March, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, at £1.20 (roughly \$2) a head.

The operation has its rivals, but most close for the winter. Farrell's staff of three, none of them trained entomologists, spent the winter in the humid heat of the greenhouses, making sure the butterflies could breed and peeling 1,000 surplus eggs a week off the vines.

They farm these out to another base in the country ("It's rather labor-intensive," says Farrell, "fiddling around with eggs and baby caterpillars") where the larvae are fed on their favorite foodstuffs. The pupae are returned to the Butterfly House to hatch.

Flashing over the Syon House parking lot, a



Butterfly and admirer.

yellow-and-black Monarch butterfly in eye-catching neon lures away visitors who came to see the London seat of the dukes of Northumberland. Inside the humid greenhouse, passion flower vines mesh with subtlety and milkweed in what looks like an extended Japanese garden.

The air beats with wings. Southern White Admirals perch on the marigolds, probing into the nectar. Fritillaries flutter over cascading rock pools. A man in a trenchcoat peers anxiously into the undergrowth, missing the Golden Birdwing that has alighted on his back. Someone ducks for the black furry tropical fly that has just landed on his head.

Rod Farrell, who is responsible for the day-to-day running of the park, hovers by with a plastic tray, resending a few casualties. Some fluorescent Malaysian specimens were imported fully grown a few ago as an experiment and are suffering, if not expiring, from jetlag.

A convert to lepidoptery with a greenhouse and a bright orange beard wants to talk about the Atlas Rothschild eggs that he bought from a dealer in the Midlands. Six of the dozen hatched, he says, but thanks to the English

winter, they came out stunted, their wingspan too small by half. The conversation veers to Brazilian moonmoths. "You need hawthorn for moonmoths," says Farrell, who has all the replies at his fingertips (plus a degree in sculpture). "Or rhododendrons in the winter. And the owl moths need privet."

Butterfly collecting, it appears, has evolved. Formaldehyde and pins are out. So is crushing laurel leaves for the cyanide they contain ("It was awfully fiddly," says the man with the red beard). Farrell has a better method. He leaves his butterflies in the icebox. "In five minutes they're numb, and in 20 they're frozen solid, perfectly preserved. It seems nice," he says, stooping down to retrieve a damaged Rajah Brooke's Birdwing.

Helpful panels tell the uninformed that butterflies are "usually inactive early in the morning," because, like reptiles, they are cold-blooded, and need the sun to warm their wings before they can fly. Visitors learn that "many species seem to enjoy flirting" without any serious intent; that "the Monarch male will knock the female out of the air before swooping down to force his attentions on her." If the female wants to throw an impromptu suit off her tracks, it seems, she simply lies low, dropping down into the undergrowth.

The caterpillars of the 79 species of British butterfly grow fat on plants like nettles and michaelmas daisies before retreating into their chrysalis. Butterflies proper feed on nectar-giving plants like catmint, wallflowers, lantana, and an African shrub called lentas. And Farrell has discovered they enjoy things no one ever knew about, citrus plants like Mexican orange, for example. Silk moths, which live no longer than two weeks, do not eat at all.

The Butterfly House operates an "egg-leasing" scheme whereby amateur breeders return half of the brood they raise. Enthusiasts aged as young as 7 are entrusted with eggs and the right instructions and, with luck, they reap several months later bearing a perfectly formed chrysalis.

Overheads in this business are high, given the cost of maintaining the greenhouse temperature at 85 degrees (30 Celsius) during the day and 73 degrees at night. But with an entrance fee at £1.20 a head (an insect exhibition plus leaf-cutting ants and red-leg tarantulas is thrown in too), as well as a gift shop that sells jointed toy wasps and plastic spiders, Clive Farrell should just about be paying the rent.

The Art Market: Playing It by Ear

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Despite the apparent rationalization of the market, the criteria by which prices are determined do not easily lend themselves to analysis.

Most intriguing is the method by which a category never seen at auction is to be valued. The problem arose from time to time between World War I and World War II when newly excavated objects turned up for the first time in Western auction houses — Shang jades and Tang pottery from China; second and first millennium B.C. bronzes from the Iranian province of Luristan, etc. And it happened at auction on Wednesday, when a most extraordinary sale was conducted by Rémy d'Ar, assisted by the expert Anne-Marie Kevorkian. More than 100 Ethiopian ritual objects, ranging from processional crosses to New Testament manuscripts, turned up out of the blue.

A cryptic reference was made by the auctioneer to the ambassador N., seemingly indicating that the pieces had been picked up in Ethiopia by a French diplomat. The grouping was strange. Quantity appears to have been the point of the "ambassador's" collection, as much as diversity in type or esthetic merit. There were many carved wooden crosses, 50 centimeters long or more, countless metal crosses — flat lozenges, with intricate open-work patterns supported by split tubular shafts — a number of folding wooden diptychs or papyrus carved with bas-relief design on the outside and painted inside. There were even paintings on canvas, all with religious subjects, mostly rather naive.

I do not remember seeing any such group at auction in the last 20 years or so, in Paris or London. Indeed, in London such a sale would have been turned down altogether. English auctioneers do not relish the prospect of venturing into uncharted waters, particularly if the sure of a big financial reward is lacking. Moreover, the British are methodical. They would hardly consider selling goods that they were incapable of actually describing — if only in terms of subject matter and date.

Parisians, at least some of them, do not suffer from such qualms. The expert, Mrs. Kevorkian, has been giving expert advice for years on Persian and Arabic manuscripts, although I

do not believe she is able to read the original texts. On Wednesday she did it with equal ease on Ethiopian manuscripts and paintings even though neither Ge'ez nor Coptic, the two liturgical languages of Christian Ethiopia, nor the other languages occasionally used in very recent times, seem to be familiar to her.

Not much is known about Ethiopian art anyway, and most of it concerns architecture. Many of its extraordinary monolithic monuments carved out of the rock by digging down around the volume of the structure were revealed very recently. George Gerster's pioneer work came out as late as 1968. Of the two bronze (?) crosses illustrated in his book, none is given a firm dating. Indeed the rock churches of Lalibela to which they belong cannot be accurately dated either (13th century?).

All this, in a way, made the sale an ideal test. A majority of those who were buying had no inkling of the exact period of what they were buying nor of the iconography of many paintings. If playing it by ear ever had a meaning, this was it.

The outcome was curious. The wooden diptychs and polyptychs sold at prices ranging between 800 and 2,000 francs (\$115-\$285). Interest seemed to be aroused somewhat at random, some importance being attached to the paintings inside, it would seem, but hardly any to the carved decoration on the outside. The strong black outlines, the flat coloring filling contours, a touch of weirdness given by the costume and the overall "naïf" feel if we are to go by West European analogies, held instant appeal. Rarity or greater refinement in the execution did not seem to carry weight in the judgment of those who bought: One of the finest diptychs of elongated quatrefoil shape was knocked down at a moderate 1,160 francs.

The disregard for variety was perfectly obvious when a large-size leatherbound manuscript of the New Testament on vellum with miniatures — date unspecified, number of illustrations not stated — came up later in the sale. The period must have been comparatively late — ca. 18th century? — since the iconography followed models culled from Western printed versions of the New Testament, such as Jesus on the cross between Mary and Magdalen. But the bold images were extremely interesting and 3,240 francs seems very little money.

The paintings on canvas, all apparently

from the same set, varied substantially in price without any verifiable consistency in the bidding. One painting showed the standing figure of Christ towering above a sea of heads. On the right, angel heads appearing between wings — a West European convention — were painted vertically. It was knocked down at 1,218 francs — far below the next painting, sold for 1,972 francs. On the latter, Jesus is seen between two crowned figures with a clownish expression.

Most revealing perhaps were the processional crosses. On several pieces, the patterns of the abstract ornament were of considerable age, as may be inferred from comparison with those of neighboring countries, particularly Islamic Egypt, clearly the source for many of them. Yet the harsh execution combined with the well-preserved surface suggested that most were fairly late in date — probably late 19th or even 20th century. Two went for 638 francs apiece, and several for 696 francs. The earliest was clearly one that, unlike the others, was decorated in purely abstract style with pleated motifs, identical on both sides. That one was knocked down at 522 francs. As far as crosses were concerned, age was obviously not the point. The basis, if any, for such prices was rather those of so-called ethnological pieces made of wood or metal from any other part of the world — whether wooden vessels from the Nuristan province in Afghanistan, or wooden bowls and dishes from the Philippines.

Remarkably enough, the current crisis, which has a perceptible effect on the opening section of the sale devoted to Iranian metalwork and pottery, did not seem particularly to hurt the Ethiopian artifacts. Few were bought in. The paradox was that it was possible to buy five bronze vessels of the first millennium B.C. for 1,102 francs — in good condition, including one shallow ribbed bowl with a fine red patina — in a sale where that amount would not pay for two crosses of ill-defined period.

This is only half surprising. It may well reflect the feeling of freedom experienced by private buyers when confronted with goods that do not have an established market. By definition, prices cannot be suspected of being manipulated as they are now in so many categories. That is unusual enough to spur relative enthusiasm even over objects that do not necessarily justify it.

Postpop Lichtenstein On Display in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — The Roy Lichtenstein exhibition at Orsanmichele until Aug. 31 stands out like a jolly foreign flag in a summer season packed with exhibitions of Renaissance art for the Uffizi Gallery's 400th anniversary. This and two other independent exhibitions are well worth the detour from the Uffizi crowds.

Lichtenstein is relatively unknown in Florence, as is much of the American pop culture that he paints in the dots and bright colors of the mechanically reproducible image. This exhibition, on loan from the St. Louis Art Museum, is the first in-depth retrospective of his postpop period from 1970-80.

While Lichtenstein's earlier comic-strip and billboard paintings fall flat in traditional Florence, his postpop works go down well, with their references to Cubism and Surrealism. Pure pop images, like the toothpaste pinup girl, are meaningful in Lichtenstein's 1970s. His postpop, split-profile forms, a fragmented violin, still in comic strip dots and lines, echoes Braque.

Lichtenstein's most recent 1980-81 works mark a return to "old-fashioned European brushstrokes," as he has called them. A new wave may have risen and crashed in America, but traditional Florence sees just the tiny rivulets retreating in the sand.

Long before the days of mass consumption, paintings and books too were created by individuals for individuals, by hand and one at a time. A small jewel of an exhibition, from the Library of Princes, in the Biblioteca Laurenziana until Aug. 31, displays mainly 13th- and 14th-century books illustrated and decorated before the invention of the printing press. Most were written for the Medici; some were copied by erudite prisoners in Florence's jails.

An anonymous 15th-century scholar translating the Four Evangelists from Latin into the dialect of Tuscany admonishes his copyists "not to change even a small syllable or article, to remain faithful to the spirit of the text in popularizing the Tuscan speech, the most clear, pleasing and understandable of the Italian languages." Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio are quoted and illustrated alongside French, Spanish and German contemporaries.

Literary and religious works predominate, but there are also profane musical scores, a 1525 map of the explored world showing the eastern coast of North America only, and a printing press made in the late 15th century for a Medici cardinal with characters in Arabic, Syrian and Coptic.

In Vinci, 40 kilometers (25 miles) from Florence, a newly attributed Leonardo madonna is in the centerpiece of Leonardo After Milan, an exhibition until Sept. 30 of works from Swiss, English and Venetian collections now credited

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Tarquinio e Lacerzia, oil on canvas, painted 1585/90, 158 cm height, 135 cm width. Literature: R. P. Lichtenstein, "The Renaissance of the Sacred and Profane," Vol. II, Electa Milano, 1982, page 595.

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SATURDAY, JULY 3-4, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Guinness Peat Announces U.S. Loss

LONDON — The Guinness Peat Group will provide for \$15 million (\$26 million) of U.S. losses in its accounts for the year ended April 30, it said Friday. The losses were incurred by the California-based Performance Tire.

Guinness Peat said it had no investment in Performance Tire itself, but a Guinness Peat subsidiary, Performance Tire of Britain, was a major supplier to the California distributor, and tire imports were in effect financed by Guinness Peat.

Trading in the group's shares, which closed Wednesday at 60 pence, was suspended Thursday, and Guinness Peat said it was asking the exchange to resume trading Monday.

Isuzu, GM Set Up Distribution Firm

TOKYO — Isuzu Motors and General Motors will set up a joint venture in Tokyo July 30 to promote Isuzu vehicle sales in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, Isuzu said Friday.

The new company, to be called Isuzu Motors Overseas Distribution, will be capitalized at 250 million yen (\$98.4 million). Isuzu will put up 51 percent of the total and GM, which owns 34.2 percent of Isuzu, will provide the rest.

Shell, Esso Plan North Sea Pipeline

LONDON — Shell and Esso Petroleum plan to build a 170-mile (272-kilometer) gas pipeline linking the Fulmar field and other North Sea fields with the Scottish mainland at an estimated cost of \$50 million (\$259 million) to \$250 million, Shell said Friday. Shell said the pipeline could be in operation by the mid-1980s.

Asug Reports a 22% Decline in Sales

BIENNE, Switzerland — Asug, Switzerland's largest watchmaking group, has reported a 22-percent drop in sales in the first four months of the year, to 420.5 million Swiss francs (\$202.1 million). It said its earnings were badly hit and warned of "difficult times ahead."

Sales of finished watches, particularly higher-priced products, rose 4.3 percent to 182.5 million francs. But demand for mass-produced watches fell. Asug, which is short for Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie, blamed the slump on continued worldwide overproduction.

Panhandle Seeks Finding on Algeria

HOUSTON — Panhandle Eastern said Thursday that it had begun international arbitration proceedings in an effort to force Algeria to begin shipping 3.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas. U.S. companies have requested Algerian demands that they pay gas prices well above market levels.

Panhandle said it has been almost a year since it informed Sonatrach, the Algerian national oil and gas company, that it was ready to receive gas at its terminal at Lake Charles, La. Panhandle said Algerian delays might force it to curtail some deliveries late next winter. Its transmission system serves 130 distribution companies in 12 states.

Panhandle subsidiary Transline LNG, which signed the contract in 1975 with Algeria for gas shipments over 20 years, filed arbitration documents with the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The proceedings will take place in Geneva, a company spokesman said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Bear Stearns Advances In Bid to Win Global

NEW YORK — Bear Stearns & Co., battling to take control of Global Natural Resources, has acquired for its customers the biggest single block of shares in the oil and gas exploration company.

Bear Stearns disclosed Thursday that it had bought 1.2 million, or 5.7 percent, of the shares outstanding in Global from the court-appointed trustee for the stock, John A. Orr, a Toronto accountant. Based on Global's bid share price of \$10.50 Wednesday, when the block was traded on the U.S. over-the-counter market, the transaction totaled about \$12.6 million.

The stakes, however, are much higher. Bear Stearns, an aggressive Wall Street firm, is leading a group seeking to replace Global's board at the company's annual meeting, scheduled for Sept. 13 at Global headquarters in the Channel Islands. The dissident group, which claims that Global has been ineptly managed, is counting on a low turnout to get its slate of directors elected.

Because Bear Stearns bought the shares for its customers, it does not automatically have control over them. But the dissidents will be able to solicit proxies from the owners of the shares and vote them at the meeting. In the past, Bear

Stearns said, the trustee voted the shares in favor of Global's management.

Before the latest purchase, the dissident group had control of about 5.7 percent of Global's shares.

The company's attraction is its Canadian Arctic properties, which make up nearly half of Global's assets. Tests of the Arctic properties have shown recoverable reserves of as many as one billion barrels of oil.

The dissident group also said it plans to challenge in a London court Global's plan to buy McParlane Oil Co. of Houston for \$44 million in new Global stock. That transaction would put about 3.2 million shares in the hands of holders supporting Global management.

Global is the last surviving piece of Investors Overseas Service, a mutual fund empire that collapsed in the early 1970s. In 1970, a unit of IOS, Fund of Funds, spun off oil and gas interests and real estate to form Global and declared a new company's shares as a dividend to Fund of Funds holders.

Many of those holders never claimed their Global shares, and the supreme court of Ontario, Canada, in 1977 set up a trustee for unclaimed shares.

Longly Documentation

He supported his allegations by providing to Miss Fitzgerald and The Post more than 100 pages of letters, telex messages, invoices and bills backing his claim that ITT equipment was manufactured to the specification of the Iranian Ministry of Energy, shipped from New Orleans to Helsinki and then reloaded in special containers compatible with the Soviet railway

Hollywood Sets Sights on Boom In Video Games

By Aljean Harwitz

New York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Hollywood is cashing in on the video game boom.

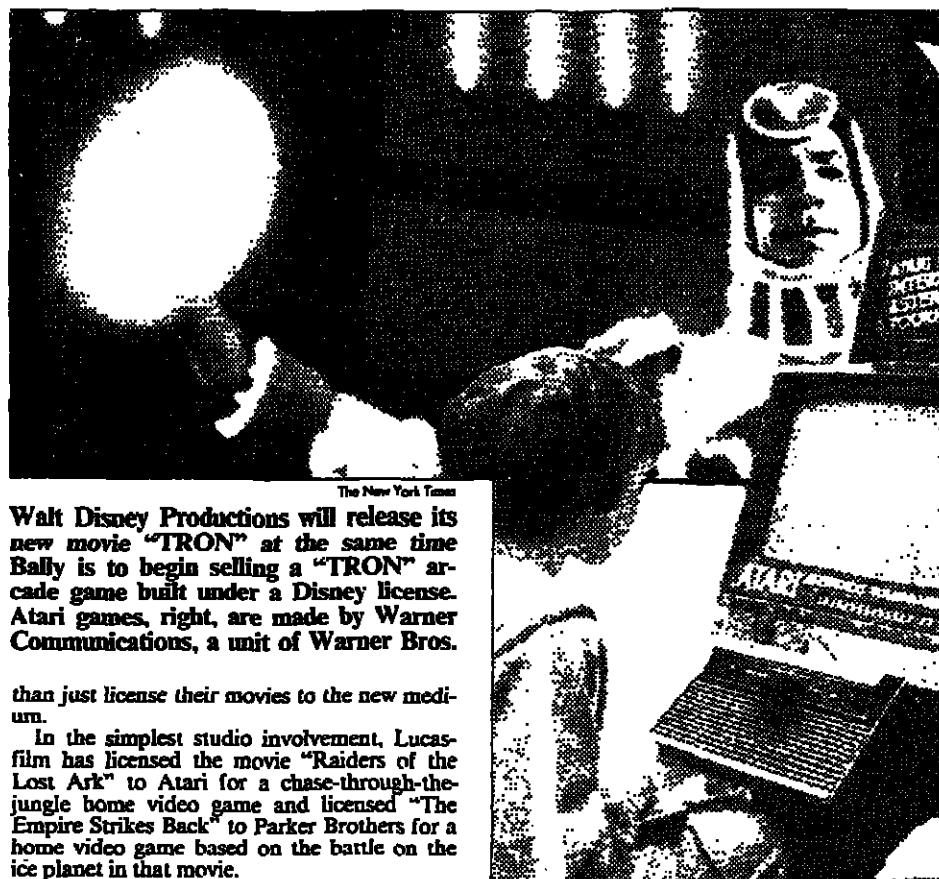
In 1981, game cartridges that can be plugged into home television sets and coin-operated arcade games were an \$8-billion business, while audiences paid less than \$3 billion at U.S. movie theaters box offices. In the last few weeks, nearly every movie studio has announced a joint venture or new division meant to siphon off some of those impressive video game revenues.

Each studio is aiming its laser guns and space ships down a different path, but all share at least one goal — replacing games titled "Pac-Man," "Defender," "Berzerk" and "Frogger" with games called "Jaws," "Star Wars" and "Star Trek."

Currently, the home video games that sell best are home versions of successful arcade games. The studios believe that a preschool movie title — like "The Empire Strikes Back" or "King Kong" — will be equally enticing.

All the studios will be starting a long way behind Warner Communications, parent of the movie-producing Warner Bros. The revenue for Warner Communication's Atari, which has more than 75 percent of the home video game market, jumped from \$238 million in 1979 to more than \$1.2 billion in 1981.

None of the other studios are planning to create hardware to compete with Mattel's Intellivision or Atari's home video game. The failure of RCA's videodisc system to appeal to large numbers of buyers has made movie studios cautious about leaping into new kinds of hardware. But most of them intend to do more



Walt Disney Productions will release its new movie "TRON" at the same time Bally is to begin selling a "TRON" arcade game built under a Disney license.

Atari games, right, are made by Warner Communications, a unit of Warner Bros.

than just license their movies to the new medium.

In the simplest studio involvement, Lucasfilm has licensed the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark" to Atari for a chase-through-the-jungle home video game and licensed "The Empire Strikes Back" to Parker Brothers for a home video game based on the battle on the ice planet in that movie.

Walt Disney Productions has gone one step beyond and orchestrated the licensing of "TRON," a movie about a deadly battle inside a computer, so that the Bally arcade game will be available when the movie is released July 9.

More than 800 machines have already been shipped, and promotional contests are being held in the Aladdin's Castle arcades that Bally owns. Two home versions of "TRON" will be marketed by Mattel's Intellivision in the fall.

Paramount Pictures is moving considerably

further into the video game business. Paramount, a division of Gulf and Western Industries, owns Sega, one of the leading manufacturers of arcade games. Sega was transferred from G&W's manufacturing division to Paramount last December. Through Sega, Paramount is moving into the home video game business both as a producer and a distributor.

Sega is the designer and distributor of the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Tokyo Stock Prices Post Sharp Decline

Fears Grow That Espionage Scandal Will Hurt Japan's Computer Industry

By Hisanobu Ohse

Reuters

TOKYO — Tokyo stock prices plunged Friday amid growing fears that Japan's computer industry could be damaged by the spy scandal involving two major Japanese companies.

Charges that Japanese businessmen tried to steal secrets from International Business Machines Corp. have battered investor confidence in Japanese computer companies, previously one of the bright spots of the stock market here.

The share prices of the two companies named in the charges, Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., have fallen 16 percent and 6.5 percent respectively on the Tokyo Stock Exchange since the arrests in San Francisco last week of employees of the two companies. The employees were charged with paying \$648,000 to an undercover FBI agent to steal computer secrets.

On Friday, Hitachi shares fell 33 yen to 567 yen (\$2.22) and those of Mitsubishi declined 6 to 229, dragging down other leading computer issues. The market average dropped 94.51 points, its biggest setback since March 16, closing at 7,084.87.

The weakness on the Tokyo stock market spread to London, where Japanese convertible Euro-bond prices fell. The Hitachi 5 7/8 percent 1996 bond was quoted at about 101, down 4 1/4 points.

A Yamaichi securities analyst said the IBM case has raised concern over the depth of Japan's technology. Investors, he said, are worried about the possible effect the case may have on the overseas reputation of other Japanese products using high technology.

An analyst at Daiwa Securities said concern over Japan's image prompted immediate selling of computer shares in Tokyo.

Another analyst, however, said that the outcome of the case remains unclear and that the market needs time to settle down. This analyst said trading on the Tokyo market has been light recently, and he doubted that the market will continue to decline sharply once dealers get over the initial psychological shock of the IBM case.

The Daiwa analyst noted there has been a moderate recovery in foreign purchases of stocks of other Japanese high technology companies. He said Japan's production technology in optical fibers and industrial robots is regarded very highly.

In San Jose, Calif., Thursday, five Japanese businessmen and three others pleaded not guilty to charges in connection with the alleged conspiracy to obtain trade secrets from IBM.

The eight accused were told by a magistrate to return to court next Friday for the setting of a trial date. The five Japanese businessmen, three of whom work for Hitachi, are charged with conspiring to transport stolen property from the United States to Japan. The remaining three pleaded not guilty to a charge of receiving stolen property.

All eight were ordered to surrender their passports before being released on bail, which had been previously set at sums ranging up to \$200,000.

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IBM Backs another Monster

Zero to \$Billions Will be Course of New Videotext Boom

Wall Street has its every eye on emerging growth industry for fast price appreciation and smaller players out of business. However, astute speculators know the addition of the giant's marketing clout simply alters more prospects to the emerging field's potentials so that investment spread across the spectrum. There was panic selling in shares of minicomputer-pioneer Digital Equipment when IBM entered this area in the early '70s; but in a decade, Digital's sales expanded by 1,500 percent and its shares climbed from \$16 to \$113. The IOG growth letters have been expecting similar after effects as Wall Street has chosen to liquidate stocks such as Commodore, Computerware and Wang with IBM's expansion in succession into microcomputers, CAD/CAM and data networking; and already, Commodore has climbed from \$23 to \$40 with far higher price appreciation than a weekly chart-indicator reports. Now IBM is moving into videotext — a concept pioneered by cable specialists such as Warner Communications; and again IOG sees massive growth across the board as IBM itself and recently-departed cable factors such as Oak and General Instrument find potential markets broadening. Videotext as the foundation of electronic marketing could prove to be the most-potent new growth force of this decade; and if you don't understand its workings and where it may carry shares of participating companies, you should be reading continuing IOG coverage and looking into prospects for the IOG fund which has diversified its holdings across a wide range of potent growth-concept areas where we feel conventional crash-oriented analyses will be proven woefully inadequate. Return the coupon for complimentary trial coverage and fund information.

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Fed Reports \$2.2-Billion Drop in M-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve reported Friday a \$2.2-billion decline in the M-1 money supply for the week ended June 23.

The fall was slightly above projections: Analysts had predicted a fall of as much as \$2 billion in M-1, which comprises cash in circulation, all kinds of checking account deposits, and travelers checks.

According to minutes released Friday, the Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee, at its May 18 meeting, sought annual growth of 3 percent in M-1 and 8 percent in the broader M-2 measure in the period from March to June. Both ranges were unchanged from the previous meeting.

The minutes also showed the committee lowered the trading range for federal funds, the reserves banks lend each other overnight, to 10 to 15 percent, from 12 to 16 percent.

Many analysts fear that later this month the money supply will blow, largely because of the 7.4 percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security payments and the 10-percent tax cut. A large swelling in the money supply could encourage the Fed to further tighten its credit policy, pushing up interest rates.

In an interview published Friday in London, Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at the New York investment banking firm of Salomon Brothers, repeated his view that interest rates will surge in the second half of this year.

He said that yields on long-term U.S. government bonds will rise over the next six months back to the peaks reached last year, according to the interview in Chronicle magazine.

Short-term rates also will rise, he predicted, with the rate on federal



Henry Kaufman

funds reaching 17 percent. The key short-term rate, which moved as high as 15 percent Friday, topped 20 percent at one point last year.

Rates will rise, Mr. Kaufman argued, because of strengthening in the economy, rising inflation and the expected bulge in the U.S. budget deficit.

But he predicted that the U.S. economy will be relatively sluggish next year and that corporations will make major cuts in capital outlays.

Asked if interest rates would fall if the economy sputters at the beginning of next year, Mr. Kaufman said, "Chances are a year from now under that kind of scenario interest rates will be no higher than they are today, and perhaps lower."

On the New York credit markets Friday, bond prices declined in advance of the money-supply announcement in quiet trading. Many operators had already checked out for the long holiday weekend, dealers said. The 14-percent U.S. government bonds due in 2011 fell to 100 1/4 at midday from Thursday's closing of 100 1/4.

The Treasury announced Friday that it will raise \$2 billion of new cash by offering \$6 billion of one-year bills at an auction Thursday.

Gulf's Plan to Buy Cities Service Is Delayed by U.S. Antitrust Study

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp., which is seeking to buy Cities Service Co. for \$5 billion, said Friday that the Federal Trade Commission has requested additional information from both companies about the proposed takeover.

The widely expected request will delay the transaction for 10 days from the date Gulf and Cities Service supply the information to the FTC, which is studying the proposed merger for possible antitrust problems. If the agency takes no action within that 10 days, it will effectively be clearing the proposed transaction.

Most analysts say it is unlikely that the government will approve the merger without making any demands. Considered likely is a consent decree under which Gulf would sell some of its southern U.S. gasoline stations, eliminating part of the overlap between the two companies' operations.

The two have said they are confident of clearing any antitrust hurdles. Gulf is the sixth-largest U.S. oil company, and Cities Service is about No. 20. Together, they would form the fifth largest U.S. oil company.

Earlier Friday, Gulf said that about 69 million, or 90 percent, of the Cities Service shares outstanding had been tendered by midnight Thursday. That was the deadline for Cities Service shareholders to be assured that all their stock would be purchased by Gulf unless more shares were tendered than Gulf is willing to buy under the cash portion of its offer.

Subject to Adjustment

As Gulf is seeking only 51 percent of Cities Service's shares for cash, Gulf is to pay \$63 apiece in cash for a portion of the shares tendered. The remaining shares are to be swapped for Gulf securities valued \$63 apiece. Gulf said that about \$5.3 billion

shares were tendered pursuant to notices of guaranteed delivery. The company said this figure would indicate a prorated acceptance of about 60 percent of the shares tendered.

Gulf said both the preliminary number of shares tendered and the prorated acceptance percentage are subject to adjustment. The figures probably will not be finally determined until after July 14, the company said.

The boards of both companies have approved the proposed merger; shareholders of both still must approve the transaction.

Withdrawal rights under the tender offer expire at midnight July 13, Gulf said. The tender offer will expire July 20 unless extended.

The merger would be the third-largest in U.S. history, exceeded only by Du Pont Co.'s \$7.8-billion purchase of Conoco Inc. last September and the \$6.3 billion that U.S. Steel Corp. paid for Marathon Oil Co. last January.

Dow Drops Back Below 800 Level

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to slump Friday, and the Dow Jones industrial average again slipped below 800.

The industrial average, which dropped 8.66 points Thursday, drifted lower all day and finished with a loss of 6.28 points to 796.99. Deep declines under which Gulf would sell some of its southern U.S. gasoline stations, eliminating part of the overlap between the two companies' operations.

Trading slowed in the afternoon as investors parted early for the three-day Independence Day weekend. The market will be closed on Monday.

The market suffered from a "vague, free-floating anxiety without apparent reason," said Robert Colby, a technical analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "Traders seem to fear a 'killer smash' market drop, and investors are worried over interest rates."

But, Mr. Colby said, "the technical evidence still shows underlying firmness, and this support area should hold." He added, "There is no selling pressure. It seems to be a lack of buyers ahead of the money supply figures and the long weekend."

Other analysts said both bonds and stocks were undercut by the rise of the rate on federal funds, overnight loans between banks. The key rate moved as high as 15 percent from Thursday's average of 14.73 percent.

Technology stocks were among the weakest issues, with IBM off 1/4 to 60. Digital Equipment 3/4 to 66. Hewlett Packard 2 1/4 to 40. Burroughs 1 1/4 to 30. Honeywell 1 to 66.

Takeover rumors continued to spark trading in Kerr McGee, which rose 1 1/4 to 31 1/4 on top of a 3 1/4 gain Thursday. Also benefiting from takeover speculation was Superior Oil, up 1 1/4 to 29 in heavy trading.

Sony, by far the most active stock, off 1/4 to 12 1/4 on turnover of 1,928,800 shares. A block of 1,061,500 shares moved at 12 1/4. MCA Corp. has filed a second suit charging that Sony's home video tape recordings of MCA movies represented a copyright infringement.

Holly Sugar plunged 15 1/4 to 33 1/4 after the company's chairman said General Electric withdrew its offer to finance his proposed purchase of the company.

American Standard dropped 3/4 to 19 1/4, as company officials projected flat fourth quarter earnings. Puritan Fashion slipped 1/4 to 10 1/4 on the news that its offer to buy back 650,000 shares at \$20 each was oversubscribed. Cities Service was off 1/4 to 54 1/4.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 2, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Gr	Sp	Sc	DK	N
Amsterdam	2.794	4.73	11.854	39.85	0.199	8.78	129.875	31.9		
Bombay (B)	47.20	81.225	16.292	24.66	12.285	12.285	5.805			
Bombay (L)	47.20	81.225	16.292	24.66	12.285	12.285	5.805			
Bombay (H)	47.20	81.225	16.292	24.66	12.285	12.285	5.805			
London	1.0318									
Paris	1.3645	24.020	56.27	20.28	3.663	22.93	66.65	16.46		
New York	0.638	11.847	27.755		0.025	0.025	0.025	0.117		
Frankfurt	2.1025	44.89	88.085	30.485	1.0178	76.995	4.655			
1 ECU	0.9282	0.5523	2.362	0.5201	120.66	24.011	45.15	2.099	1.842	
1 Swiss	1.0712	0.6891	2.4676	7.4616	151.31	2.974	51.798	2.264	N.A.	

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1.0274	Australian dollar	0.7972	0.0413	Israeli shekel	24.24	0.444	Singapore	2.1255		
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0.0274	Australian dollar	0.7972	0.0413	Israeli shekel	24.24	0.444	Singapore	2.1255		

1 Sterling = 1.2425 Irish L.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Ex-Manager Says ITT Unit Defied Iran Embargo

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph sold electrical equipment in 1980 to the Iranian government, delivered with the help of a Finnish firm over the Soviet railroad system, in apparent violation of a U.S. trade embargo during the hostage crisis, according to a former ITT manager who arranged the transaction.

The former manager, Bengt K. Beckmann, 39, said in a series of interviews that ITT officials in St. Louis worked with him to circumvent the April 1980, presidential executive order banning the shipment of American goods to Iran. Also, the same month ITT forbade its units worldwide to sell, supply or transfer any product to Iran.

Unit President Suspended

Officials at ITT headquarters in New York announced Wednesday that the company had suspended an executive of its St. Louis ITT-Blackburn division, pending the outcome of an investigation of the charges. "It is not clear the extent to which we violated the Iranian boycott," said Edwin Kilburn, an ITT-associate general counsel involved in the investigation. "We cannot say that we did not."

Thursday, ITT officials identified the suspended St. Louis executive as Peter E. Fuerst, the president of the Blackburn division, which has annual sales of about \$

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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or your local IHT representative.

هكذا من الأهل

OPEC Faces Difficulties as Demand Revives

By Nicholas Moore

LONDON — OPEC is entering a difficult and probably acrimonious period of some months as it contends with the challenge of matching crude oil supply with slowly reviving demand, oil company executives say.

They say demand has not yet recovered enough to make the reference price of \$34 a barrel secure without some continued restraint on production. But the executives expect squabbles among OPEC's 13 members over sharing higher demand as it becomes available.

OPEC's four-man market monitoring committee meets in Vienna Wednesday to consider whether to recommend raising OPEC's current output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels daily. The ceiling could not be raised without a decision by a full OPEC ministerial conference, the OPEC secretariat in Vienna has not confirmed reports that such a conference will convene, also in Vienna, next Friday.

Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Cal-

deron Berti, shares the view that disputes may lie ahead. "There are alarming signs on the horizon for OPEC, and we will face major uncertainties," he said in a speech Thursday night. "We cannot rule out confrontations."

Industry sources say OPEC is already producing around 18 million barrels a day, above its ceiling but roughly in line with demand for its crude. Third quarter demand for OPEC oil is forecast to rise slowly, perhaps to 21 million barrels a day by October.

Industry figures say some members already are producing more than their assigned quotas, which were fixed in March. They say Iran is above two million barrels daily, against a quota of 1.2 million; Libya is close to one million, against 750,000; and Nigeria has been up around 1.5 million, against 1.3 million.

This output has so far been no problem: The quotas were set for average output over the whole second quarter, and the three countries' output was well below these levels in April and May.

Theoretically, there are no OPEC output

curbs at present because the ceiling for total production and individual quotas within it were set only for the second quarter. If OPEC decides it needs to reimpose curbs for the third quarter, the countries that are overproducing would be under pressure from other OPEC members to cut back.

Under the March agreement, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia and Venezuela surrendered sales, while the quotas of other members were fixed at and, in some cases, above what they were then able to produce.

Mr. Calderon Berti, meanwhile, drew attention to the special case of Iran and Iraq. Iran has refused to recognize the quota accord and has been able to exceed its assigned share without flooding the market only because Iraq has been pumping only some 750,000 barrels a day, well below its quota of 1.2 million.

Iraq has underproduced largely because Syria, siding with Iran in its war with Iraq, has closed a key pipeline that formerly carried Iraqi oil across Syrian territory.

Video Games Argentine Bid to Reschedule Debt

(Continued from Page 9)

By Stephen Nisbet

BRUSSELS — Argentina's plan to seek rescheduling of its foreign debt should pave the way for renewed borrowing by Buenos Aires, but at higher interest rates than before the Falkland crisis, bankers in Luxembourg and Brussels said Friday.

They said President Reynaldo Bignone's announcement Thursday night of the rescheduling move had been expected because Argentina had badly depleted its foreign-exchange reserves.

But the bankers said it was unclear how British banks would react to the request, since an assets freeze between the two countries remains in effect.

Argentina has about \$36 billion in public and private foreign debts. The Bank for International Settlements based in Basel, Switzerland, said that at the end of last year, Argentina owed \$24.8 billion to banks reporting to it.

Of these private debts, BIS said 46.6 percent fell due for repayment this year and 11.9 percent come due in 1983. Interest due this year totals about \$3 billion.

One Luxembourg banker said Argentina's debt-repayment performance deteriorated in June, as Argentine authorities gave priority in allocating foreign reserves to the repayment of debt owed by public-sector borrowers.

Argentine borrowers seeking to repay principal or interest to foreign creditors must apply to the central bank to obtain the necessary foreign currencies, he noted.

He said big private borrowers in Argentina found these foreign-exchange allocations became difficult to obtain early in June and had virtually dried up by month's end.

The bankers said Argentina's decision is welcome in that it avoids the risk of having to write off the debts. But they said they hoped other major borrowing countries in Latin America would not seek similar treatment.

Further Loans Needed

Bankers said Argentina will need further loans to repair its economy, but will have to pay higher interest rates.

One noted that before the Falkland crisis, Argentina had to pay

14 percent over the London inter-bank borrowed rate for new borrowings, compared with earlier spreads of between 1/2 and 1 percent. Now the rate will have to be still higher, he said.

Some bankers said U.S. banks are likely to look favorably on Argentine requests for rescheduling and new borrowing, in an attempt to repair the damage to relations between the two countries caused by U.S. support for Britain in the Falkland dispute.

They said many mainland European banks will probably share this approach, at least once there is a clearer indication what economic policies the new Argentine government intends to pursue.

Some bankers said they wanted to know how Argentina sees its future relations with Britain, not only over the Falkland Islands but on general trade and investment links.

British banks belong to a number of banking consortia with outstanding loans to Argentina, but Argentina has not been forwarding interest payments due to the British banks because of the assets freeze.

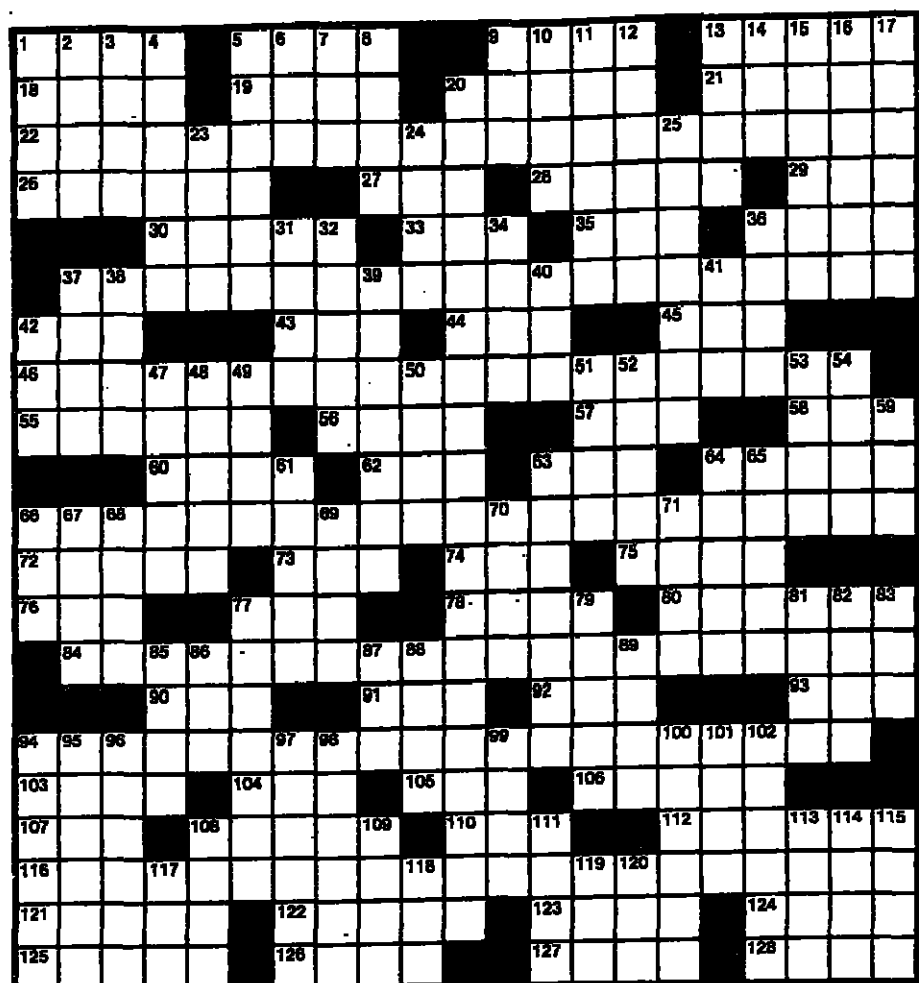
Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

U.S. Songfest By Anne Fox



ACROSS
1 Pilgrimage to Mecca
5 Wind
13 Media bemp
18 Region
19 Cod's cousin
20 Physician: Comb. form
21 Age
22 "Yankee Doodle" words
26 Jargon
27 Make tracks
28 Bugbears
29 Urin hero
30 Greek letters
33 Kind of cat
35 Term of endearment
36 Church calendar
37 Words by K. L. Bates
42 Fuss
43 Plat, e.g.
44 Vigoda
45 Herb of grace
46 Words by J. W. Howe
55 Calm; composed
56 Follower of Paul
57 Netherlands river
58 Syr. neighbor
60 Device for Walton
62 Shell adject.
63 "From...to shining..."
64 Purposeive

DOWN
6 Words by J. Hopkinson
7 Man with an army
73 — Elton, city in Wash.
74 Guevara
75 Met extra
76 Beast of burden
77 Barrette
78 Early church desk
80 Football great
84 Kroy words
86 Wide forte
81 Chemical prefix
82 Sgt.
83 Greek Aurora
84 "Stand..." (words from Berlin)
103 Capital of Alsace
104 Henry, modern U.S. sculptor
105 Turkish title
106 White
107 Ossuary
108 City in Puerto Rico
110 Kind
112 Nullify
116 Words by G. P.
121 Mortal
122 Employing
123 Loui
124 Kansas city
125 Scintilla
126 Teat
127 Mas that mas
128 Hole punchers

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
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127 Mas that mas
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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
	C	F	C	C	F	
ALABAMA	26	79	64 Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	25	76
ALGERIA	39	102	17 63 Fair	MADRID	32	16
AMSTERDAM	25	77	13 55 Fair	MALTA	29	84
ANKARA	24	75	12 54 Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	29	14
ATHENS	27	73	13 53 Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	29	77
AUCKLAND	13	55	9 Overcast	MILAN	30	86
BANGKOK	34	93	27 81 Overcast	MONTREAL	21	70
BARCELONA	27	77	12 55 Fair	MOSCOW	29	84
BERGAMO	25	77	10 50 Fair	MURICH	19	79
BERLIN	21	70	14 57 Overcast	NAIROBI	23	73
BIRMINGHAM	29	82	19 59 Fair	NASSAU	31	72
BRUSSELS	27	81	13 55 Fair	NEW DELHI	29	82
BUCHAREST	27	77	10 50 Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	81
BUDAPEST	22	72	12 52 Fair	NICE	26	79
BUENOS AIRES	11	54	7 Overcast	OSLO	16	61
CAIRO	35	95	23 72 Fair	PARIS	14	61
CAPE TOWN	13	65	8 43 Cloudy	PERKING	30	63
CARACAS	26	79	14 57 Cloudy	PRAGUE	23	73
CHICAGO	26	79	14 57 Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	23	73
COPENHAGEN	17	63	10 50 Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	79
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	14 57 Cloudy	ROME	29	84
DAMASCUS	38	100	18 64 Fair	SAO PAULO	21	70
DUBLIN	18	64	9 48 Cloudy	SEUL	29	84
EDINBURGH	18	64	8 48 Overcast	SHANGHAI	25	77
FLORENCE	26	79	14 57 Cloudy	SINGAPORE	30	85
FRANKFURT	26	79	11 52 Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61
GENEVA	27	81	12 54 Fair	SYDNEY	16	61
HAMBURG	26	79	14 57 Cloudy	TAIPEI	27	81
HELSINKI	19	66	10 50 Overcast	TEL AVIV	30	86
HONG KONG	29	84	25 77 Overcast	TOKYO	32	84
HONG KONG	29	84	25 77 Overcast	TORINO	32	86
JAKARTA	24	75	16 44 Cloudy	TURKEY	26	76
JERUSALEM	38	82	17 63 Fair	VIENNA	19	64
JAS PALMAS	25	77	16 64 Fair	WARSAW	18	61
LIMA	19	58	10 Overcast	WASHINGTON	29	84
LISBON	23	73	15 59 Overcast	ZURICH	25	77
LONDON	21	70	14 57 Overcast		25	77

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF BORIS PASTERNAK AND OLGA FREIDENBERG 1910-1954

Compiled and edited, with an introduction, by Elliott Mossman. Translated by Elliott Mossman and Margaret Wetlin. Illustrated. 365 pp. \$19.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017

Reviewed by John Leonard

HE looked, almost from the beginning, like an American Indian chief; she had all the self-containment of a samovar. He mooned about, being Hamlet; she was, as a philologist and a scholar of various ancient civilizations, disappointed by love and her cousin. They wrote — for almost 45 years — letters to each other that explained why so many 19th century Russian novels seem so slow. These letters, written, scoured, apologized, exfoliated and every once in a while were weepy.



Boris Pasternak

ject, in that pure concept, that purely spiritual existence which is yours, Olga," Olga, according to Pasternak, is "morbidly proud," whereas Boris fools around with other women whether his wife likes it or not.

Bourgeois Raincoat

But Boris Pasternak and Olga Freidenberg happened to be living through the Russian revolution, Stalinism, the second world war and a weird, perhaps unlikely and certainly obscure reversal of the bourgeois raincoat. She would not have been permitted to go to college at all under the reign of the czar. He had made even when he couldn't find a publisher. Her "jappetic" approach to the study of language now seems ludicrous. Nobody ever heard of her; Omar Sharif conferred on Pasternak a celebrityhood that treacles.

And yet Olga is the star of her correspondence; Boris seems most of the time embarrassed at having failed to arrange an interview that might have advanced her career or just because he hasn't been thinking enough recently about the passionate young woman who jilted him. Olga is Alice James, as if blaming William and Henry for being brothers instead of lovers. Boris is practicing for the Nobel Prize he will not be permitted to accept. He is in Moscow and she is in Leningrad and we hear a lot about souls and trains.

Listen to her: "I was young and even eternally seemed attractive to me — on condition that it didn't last long." And: "My sadness, however, was sincere." And: "Is it because formerly I was less prepared for you and elevated you to a level higher than you deserved?" And: "Your tree blossomed forth, nourished by an abundance of sap; my tree had to do with the little nourishment I could suck out of my own fingertips." Perhaps conclusively: "I had many concrete ideas and many new conclusions as to the origin of the drama, the chorus, the lyric metaphor. I was a master at discovering genetic semantics and finding links between the most disparate things."

It is as if she is describing his novel, "Doctor Zhivago." And then listen to him: "Perhaps this malaise, this paroxysm of rapture, takes place because at such moments the objective 'across-the-street' comes to an end and everything is centered in the sub-

ject, in that pure concept, that purely spiritual existence which is yours, Olga," Olga, according to Pasternak, is "morbidly proud," whereas Boris fools around with other women whether his wife likes it or not.

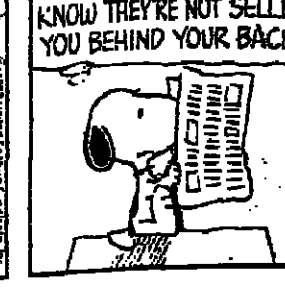
Olga, when the Soviets won't publish her books, is bitter. Boris secretly writes his novel. His novel, although it stopped short of confronting Stalinism, tried to subvert Stalinism by invocations of the usual humanist pieties. Olga, perhaps, was closer to the heart of the matter in her peculiar definition of *skloka* (which, in Russian, involves money and trouble): "Skloka stands for base, trivial hostility, unbecomable spite, greedy petty intrigues, the vicious pitting of one clique against another. It thrives on calumny, informing, spying, scheming, slander, the igniting of base passions. Taut nerves and weakening morals allow one individual or group to rabidly hate another individual or group. Skloka is natural for people who have been incited to attack one another who have been made bestial by desperation, who have been driven to the wall. Skloka is the Alpha and Omega of our politics. Skloka is our method."

Olga defines, in an odd way, Boris flinched. Great novels are often flinches; good science almost never is. In the best Russian novels, Russian women are only intermittently happy. Could this be the fault of Russian men? Would somebody French or Chinese be preferable? Probably not. These Russian women seem to want men who are, somehow, more Russian than anybody can be. Pasternak did his best for his cousin, and it wasn't good enough. Solzhenitsyn came ultimately to understand this Russian Hamlet, and to forgive him. I wonder about Olga.

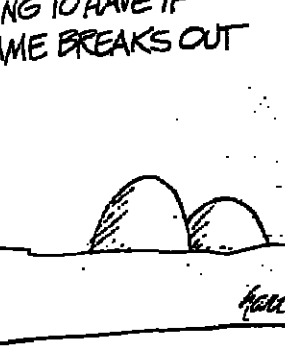
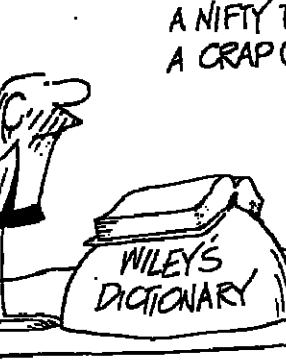
But she jumps from the page to thumb our eyes. She is a victim of sex and system; why should she sing us nursery songs? Her untidy self couldn't find a place in a century full of filing cabinets that were color-coded, mostly bloody. "Disarmed as I was," she says "one weapon was left to me: my pen, my honesty, and my passionate conviction." She makes us smile — haven't I read this Russian novel many times before? — And then curse God, not to mention Boris.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



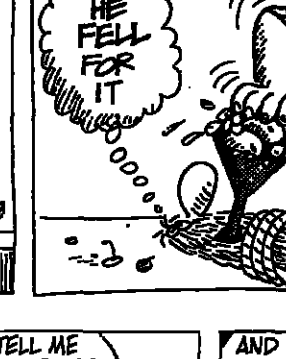
BEE TLE BAIL EY



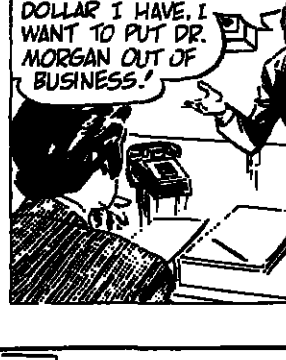
ANDY CAPP



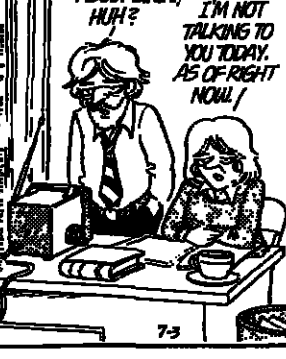
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

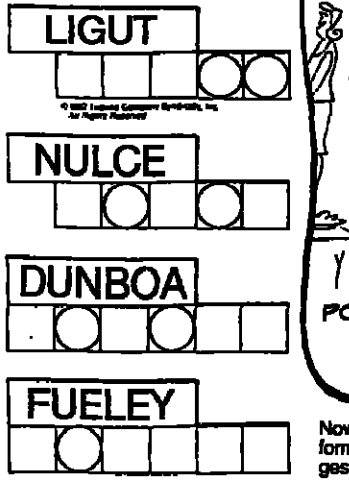


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

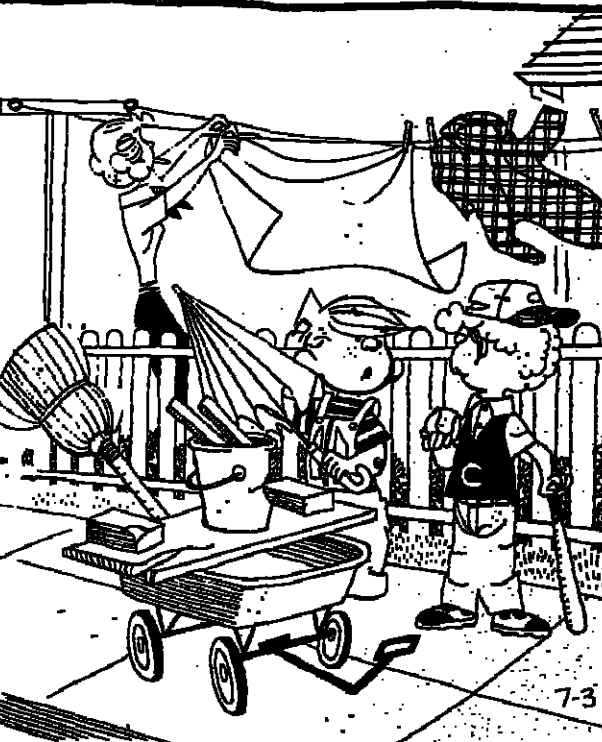
Unscramble these four Jumbles. Write the letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

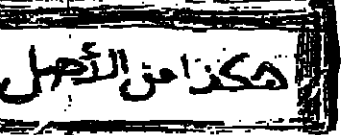
Yesterday's Jumbles: GUILF ANNOY MORBID LAGOON
Answer: This material never gets worn out—LINING

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN I'M NOISY, SHE MAKES ME SIT IN THE CORNER. AN' WHEN I'M QUIET, SHE TAKES MY TEMPERCHURE!"

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SPORTS

Evert Advances
by Beating King;
Navratilova WinsBy Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

VIMBLEDON, England — Chris Evert Lloyd and Jean King, so different as players but so similar champions, played another of their memorable matches Friday in the semifinals at Wimbledon.

Evert won, 7-6, 2-6, 6-3, because she never thought she would lose and had the tenacity to withstand a two-hour rain delay in the final set and the most inspired performance by the 35-year-old King in her 1975 championship run at the All England Club.

The Evert-King drama on the center court overshadowed Martina Navratilova's 6-2, 6-2 semifinal victory over Bettina Bunge on No. 1. It was Navratilova's 10th triumph in 54 singles matches this year, and Navratilova was not far from when she said afterward, "I did everything right."

In the men's quarterfinals, John McEnroe, the defending champion, beat fifth-seeded Johan Kriek of South Africa, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3; and Tim Mayotte, the only unseeded player to get this far, beat fellow American Brian Teacher, 6-7, 7-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

46th Meeting

On Saturday, the attention will shift to a final pairing: Evert and Navratilova for the 46th time. Evert, playing in her eighth Wimbledon final, leads, 29-16, since their first meeting in 1973.

The top-seeded Navratilova has not lost more than one game in any of her previous 10 sets during the tournament and is seeking a third Wimbledon title. She has not lost a final here.

"Martina's the one to beat this year," King said after her 250th Wimbledon match, which includes a record 104 singles. "I helped Chris to play a net-jumper today — get it in her mind what she's going to have to do."

"I think the pressure was on me today," Evert said after her first match against King in three years (she said in their rivalry, 1977). "It certainly wasn't on me. I felt it especially in the first set. Tomorrow, when I'm not here, I'll feel it more. I'm not a net-jumper today — I'm not a net-jumper."

There has been something special about the Evert-King rivalry ever since King ended Evert's Cinderella summer in the semifinals of the 1971 United States Open at Forest Hills. Their 1973 Wimbledon final, which King won, 6-0, 7-5, was delayed a full day by rain. In their now-famous 1975 Wimbledon final, Evert, 3-0, in the third set only to lose six straight games after Jimmy Connors, her former fiancé, walked onto the players' box on the center court with Susan George, the British actress.

Friday's match will be remembered for a dramatic series of events in the eighth game of the final set when rain suddenly began falling only seconds after Evert missed a backhand service-return winner by inches at match point.

King, serving at 2-5, 30-40, mumbled the word "What?" as the showers suspended play at dusk. Evert stood on the other side of the court in disbelief, as if wondering whose side the tennis gods were on. "She looked at me and I looked at her," King later recalled. "I said, 'Am I dreaming, am I not playing that much?' I couldn't believe it."

As the two players left the center court together, Evert told King, a longtime friend, "If I had known it was going to rain, I wouldn't have tried such a big shot on match point."

Inside the locker room, King took a bath, changed the tape on her toes, stretched, had her hair "lucky dressed" and then, by an attendant, watched a taped version of the match on the BBC. Evert, teasingly saying, "I was getting tired of looking at her dress," also basted herself and bypassed the room.

The delay lasted 41 minutes. When the players returned, Evert reached two more match points with winners only to have King serve-and-volley her way out of the game.

"I think she played well," said the 27-year-old



Chris Evert Lloyd getting set for a forehand return against Billie Jean King on Friday.

Evert, who had won their eight previous meetings, seven in straight sets. "I think she played well in this tournament. I don't think there's a difference between how she played this week or five or six years ago."

When a netted forehand and a double fault, her first of the match, left Evert serving at 0-30, King seemed poised for a comeback. But Evert, saying, "I never got negative... I was pleased with my attitude," swept the next three points.

Facing her third match point, King boldly attacked Evert's first serve and punched a forehand volley winner. But Evert foiled another net-rushing attempt on her first serve with a backhand cross-court pass — her 29th winning passing shot of the match — and won with a cross-court backhand lob that landed just inside the sideline chalk.

"When was the last time you played this well this long?" King was asked.

The six-time Wimbledon finalist buried herself in thought. "This is the best I've played since 1975," she said.

High Level of Play

The level of play during the 2-hour, 3-minute match was, at times, extraordinary. King made her case for serve-and-volley — "I forgot how tough her serve is," Evert later said. Each time King ventured to the net on a return of serve, first volley or approach shot, "it was like looking down the barrel of a gun," she said.

In their own distinctive ways, Evert and King have had more impact on women's athletics than any two individuals. King, the pioneer, proved that women could be winners; Evert, a three-time Wimbledon champion and the model of consistency, has proved that winners could be women.

"We're opposites — we have contrasting styles and contrasting personalities, Evert said, in explaining the qualities that have endeared their rivalry over the years. "But we have one element, which is respect for one another. I view her as a champion, and she views me as a champion. You don't find that with many of the women — that respect."

Brazil Knocks Out
Argentines, 3-1;
West Germans WinBy George Vecsey
New York Times Service

BARCELONA — A swarm of yellow shirts from Brazil, as persistent as hornets and often as meticulous as rockers, knocked out Argentina, the defending champion, from the World Cup on Friday evening.

The Brazilians never stopped attacking with intelligence as they beat the 1978 champions, 3-1. Argentina will play Italy on Monday evening in tiny Sarrià Stadium for

WORLD CUP SOCCER

the right to move to the semifinals here next Thursday.

Zico, Serginho and Junior scored the goals for Brazil before Ramón Díaz scored for Argentina in the 89th minute. Zico, Brazil's high scorer, was kicked late in the second half but is expected to play next Tuesday.

Because Brazil beat Argentina by two goals and Italy beat Argentina by a 1-0 score on Tuesday, the Brazilians would advance in case of a tie next Monday. But Tele Santana, the Brazilian coach, said Friday night: "We're not playing for a draw. We're going to play for a victory."

In a match Friday night in Madrid, West Germany eliminated the host nation, Spain, with a 2-1 victory.

Brazil's victory was another bitter blow for the Argentines, who came to defend their title while their nation was being forced to withdraw from the Falkland Islands and were undoubtedly troubled. The players lost their opening game to Belgium, but they took the next two games to advance to the second round.

But then the Argentines were mugged in hand-to-hand combat with Italy and were overwhelmed by a far more talented and cohesive team Friday.

Friday's loss was particularly brutal for Diego Maradona, the chunky 21-year-old scoring threat who recently was transferred from his Argentine team to El Barca de Barcelona for an estimated \$5 million. It was the third straight loss for Maradona in his new city, and he ended his tournament by being sent for a flagrant foul against Batista of Brazil.

César Luis Menotti, the Argentine coach, said there were at least two other occasions when Brazil was guilty of similar fouls, "but they didn't call them."

Maradona happened to commit his in the middle of the field with everybody watching, and he was motioned off with a wave of the referee's red card. Maradona had been stopped by Brazil's patented swarming defense, which played him as effectively — if perhaps less painfully — than Claudio Gentile's

man-to-man tactics had stopped him on Tuesday.

"Maradona did not play well against the man-to-man and he did not do much today, either," Santana said.

Brazil, the only nation to have won three World Cups, has faltered since the last Cup in 1970 and the subsequent retirement of Pelé, who was watching Friday's game in Barcelona.

But Santana, a former defender, has put together a team that shows no awe of the past.

For a few minutes it looked as if Maradona would have room to work, as the Brazilians went into a shifting, sliding zone. But the yellow shirts were merely waiting for one bad pass.

The counterattack was begun by Socrates, the tall and experienced Brazilian who is sometimes known as Dr. Socrates. He has finished medical school but will not begin his residency until his playing days are over.

Slipping in front of Maradona, Socrates tapped the ball to Zico, who booted it upfield to Oscar, who kicked it to Serginho, who was tripped. Eder's free kick hit the top of the post but Zico headed the rebound into the net.

West German Victory

MADRID (UPI) — West Germany knocked Spain out of its own World Cup on Friday when it scored a 2-1 victory with second-half goals by Pierre Littbarski and Klaus Fischer.

Spain hit back with a goal by Jesus Zamora with eight minutes left, but it wasn't enough to stop the Germans.

West Germany, which has been severely criticized for playing defensively, came looking for blood and in the second half turned on a magical performance, even though captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge did not come out after the interval because of a nagging thigh injury.

West Germany must now await the result of Monday's game between Spain and England to see who goes to the semifinals. England, which played a scoreless tie with the Germans, must score two or more goals in beating the Spaniards to advance.

The West Germans outclassed Spain for long periods of the match, and the crowd of 90,000 at Santiago Bernabéu stadium, who had passionately urged Spain on throughout the match, was reduced to silence at the end.

West Germany, which had looked the more impressive team throughout an exciting first half, took the lead five minutes after the interval with a goal by left-wing Lithuanian forward Ryszard Sanjarski. He pounced on a loose ball after goalkeeper Luis Arconada failed to hold Wolfgang Dremmler's initial shot.



Zico exulted after scoring Brazil's first goal Friday against Argentina's Ubaldo Fillol (7).

Soccer Moods, From Samba to Sour

International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — Getting near the pulse of this World Cup is like wandering blindfold through a maze. Follow the Brazilian beat, through the streets or on the field, and samba seeps into your soul; turn around to many of the other team camps and you experience a mood so sour you fear for the immediate future of the world's most popular game.

Earlier in the tournament, the problem was one of sheer size and distance in a country of underdeveloped internal travel. Yet journey's end could land a rainbow's pot of gold in the discovery of new, very often black and smiling, faces.

Now that the Cameroonians and their like have gone, it is of course no game. It is business, poker played by hard-faced men who, if they are not already millionaires, are here squeezing the entrepreneurs' hands that will make them so. But only if they win.

Brazil, of course, and France, perhaps, are still capable of expressing joy in their play. In so many others, Jekyll is losing the battle to the worst of Hyde.

The West Germans, of whom we expected so much but who have offered no more than a morsel of entertainment, are in bitter discord. "The manager is a coward," screams Horst Hrubesch, the big, blunderbuss center-forward who was dropped from the team. Germany's mood is dark and black, almost willfully self-destructive. And yet you sense that, if the so-called cowardly manager, Jupp Derwall, can perform sufficient psychology to resurrect a spirit of attack, the Germans still possess sufficient technique and talent to reach the final. It is a question of attitudes. The Germans have completely alienated the soccer world by their "arranged" match against Austria. "God should punish Germany and Austria for what they did," commented the Brazilian player Zico, while El Comercio published the report of that scandalous match not on its sports page but the show biz page because "26 Austrians and Germans swindled 40,000 people."

Italy's dreadful cynicism over-

flows, too. Players refuse to speak to the media, the "mafia" of the press who print defamations about us. Enzo Bearzot, the manager, says his boys are right, that journalists write completely untrue statements about the players' personal lives.

The insidious nature of soccer camp rumor is one thing. Bearzot's support, indeed his praise for the blatant butchery by which Claudio Gentile put Argentina's Diego Maradona out of the game, means that our sympathies are lost for Italy as well.

And Spain? The host nation never believed in itself and, following the brutality of its play and the subsequent defeat by Northern Ireland, a Spanish columnist wrote:

"Thirty-six million Spaniards cried secret tears watching 13 *Espanolistas* incapable of winning against a group of modest professional soccer players but excellent drinkers of beer. They are professional only halfway, but total lovers of soccer, the reverse of our boys, whose hearts have left them. The Irish won against a group of soccer capitalists who are really only capitalists."

The writer is entitled to his informed opinion of his own team. His slur against the Irish, let me assure you, is totally erroneous. Having stayed in the Irish camp for three days before the Spain-Northern Ireland match, the most worrying aspect of the team's preparation was the boredom and the self-denial of normal living among its men. After the victory did the beer flow, not before.

And those Irish players, despite another lousy 2-2 draw against Austria that keeps alive their hopes of beating France for a semifinal spot, are sober enough in their self-image.

"We work our little legs off," comments defender Jimmy Nicholl, "and then we switch on the television to see the Brazilians. It's a different game." As different, says his captain, Martin O'Neill, as the game like Nastase once said Björn Borg played:

"Nastase wrote, 'We play tennis, he [Borg] plays something else.' That's what it's like with Brazil. But if you're a little gets through, if we try things, the game can only improve."

If they try. On Thursday, the Soviet Union succeeded in matching the German-Austrian mood of mortifying boredom. Russia, which faces its small, repressed brother Poland this weekend, overcame the dour Belgians in a match of shockingly low commitment and style.

Afterward, exercising freedom of speech in a way that makes total censorship seem attractive, manager Konstantin Beskov justified the performance with the explanation that he was more than satisfied. His players were inclined to save their forces for Sunday's winner-take-all encounter with the Poles and had done it well.

We know Russia can entertain. We know its more convincing performances come when it does so. Yet the crowd here in Barcelona had every right to castigate the players for a refusal to give their best. "That," said an American swiftly learning the game here, "is precisely the soccer that will kill the game."

Yes, sir. But the Russians on a good day are one of the best sides in the world, after Brazil. We had seen that just a couple of weeks ago when, with a little help from the referee, Brazilian mastery of the ball triumphed over Russian mastery of team play in the very last seconds. And if Russian might suppresses what looked a better Polish team this week; if nothing goes amiss with Brazil... we have a repeat in the semifinals of what has indisputably been the outstanding game of this tournament so far.

The sweet might thus again replace the sour.

Madlock Leads Pirates
To Victory Over Cubs

United Press International

CHICAGO — Bill Madlock singled to ignite a two-run sixth inning and drove in the tie-breaking run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-2 victory Thursday over the Chicago Cubs.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Chicago Cubs. The Pirates reached the .500 level (36-36) for the first time since April 13.

Tony Peña, the Pittsburgh catcher, drove in two runs with three hits to raise his National League-leading average to .340.

Mets 2, Expos 1

In Montreal, pitcher Mike Scott hit a pair of doubles, scored one

run and allowed only six hits in 7½ innings to lead New York to a 2-1 decision over the Expos.

Indians 6, Orioles 2

In an American League game in Baltimore, Von Hayes hit a three-run homer to lead Cleveland to a 6-2 triumph over the Orioles that completed a three-game sweep. In the series, Hayes had seven runs batted in, including the game-winning hit in each game.

Tigers 5, Red Sox 4

In Detroit, Kirk Gibson hit a two-run double with one out in the ninth inning to lift the Tigers to a 5-4 victory over Boston.

Yankees 5, Brewers 3

In New York, Ken Griffey had three hits, including a triple in a five-run first inning, to lead the Yankees to a 5-3 victory over Milwaukee.

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Hosteler went 4-for-4 and Billy Sample's two-out double highlighted a five-run fourth inning as the Rangers beat California, 7-2.

Mariners 4, Blue Jays 3

In Toronto, Rick Sweet's second-inning home run ignited a three-run outburst and Bruce Bochte batted in the winning run in the seventh with a double as Seattle defeated the Blue Jays, 4-3, to complete a three-game sweep.

Twins 9, White Sox 2

In Minneapolis, Gary Ward hit a home run and a run-scoring triple and Ron Washington hit a bases-loaded triple to lead the Twins to their third consecutive triumph, a 9-2 rout of Chicago.



Bernard Hinault racing in last year's Tour de France.

Tour de France: A Race for Second
There Seems to Be No Beating Hinault — Even He AgreesBy Samuel Abt
New York Times Service

BASEL, Switzerland — The largest field in the history of the Tour de France, 170 riders in 17 teams of 10 men each, set off here Friday in what is universally regarded as a wide-open contest for second place when the bicycle race ends in Paris on July 25.

First place in the endurance race has been conceded to Bernard Hinault, the 27-year-old Frenchman who finished first three times in the last four years.

"Obviously Hinault is the super favorite," said Robert Alban, who finished third behind Hinault last year.

"Hinault, who else?" offered Eddy Merckx, asking and answering his question with a shrug. Merckx, five times a winner of the Tour de France, now manufactures bicycles and is sponsoring a rival team to Hinault's Renault Gitanes squad.

"I don't see anybody capable of beating Hinault," agreed Joop Zoetemelk, who at age 36 is competing in his 12th edition of the world's most prestigious bicycle road race.

They get no quarrel from Hinault himself. Asked Thursday if he gives himself a 95 percent chance of winning again, he responded archly, "Just about that."

On Friday he staked a claim to the remaining 5 percent by easily beating the field in a five-mile time trial that served as the traditional prologue to the 22-day race.

Speeding through the steamy streets of suburban Basel, Hinault finished the demanding course in 9 minutes, 31.59 seconds, more than 7 seconds ahead of Gerrie Knetemann of the Raleigh team. Knetemann, a Dutchman, is a specialist in time trials but finished the equivalent of 120 yards behind, a formidable distance.

Braun Is Third

Third was Gregor Braun, a West German with the Capri Sonne team, whose bicycles are supplied by Merckx. Fourth was Phil Anderson, an Australian who rides for Peugeot, and fifth was Regis Clere, a Frenchman with La Redoute.

All but about 25 riders failed to finish in less than 10 minutes, which is another measure of Hinault's superiority.

The victory Friday enabled Hinault to continue to wear the leader's yellow jersey that he brought home to Brittany last year for the third time since he made his debut in the Tour de France in 1978. The only year he has not

won since then was 1980, when tendinitis in the right knee forced him to drop out at the halfway point while he was leading.

He is approaching the record of five victories in the race set by Merckx and Jacques Anquetil. Dominating their decades, Anquetil finished first from 1961 through 1964, also winning in 1957. Merckx triumphed from 1969 through 1972 and again in 1974.

Hinault can also equal the records of Anquetil, Merckx and the sainted Fausto Coppi by winning both the Tour de France and the Tour of Italy, known as the Giro, in the same year. Coppi did this in 1949 and 1952, Anquetil in 1964, and Merckx in 1970, 1972 and 1974. Hinault, an easy victor by more than 2 minutes, 30 seconds in Italy a month ago, also tried for the double in 1980, but strain and cold, rainy weather brought on his tendinitis.

An Agreeable Start

The forecast this year, at least for the next few days, is continued sun and untroubled times. That is roughly the same prediction for the race itself, which will pass two weeks before hitting demanding terrain.

This is the 69th Tour de France. The event began in 1903 but was interrupted by both world wars. This year's edition will cover 2,188 miles (about 3,500 kilometers), the least since 1905, mostly counter-clockwise through France but including forays into Luxembourg and Belgium in addition to Friday's and Saturday's stages in Switzerland.

The first two weeks, almost entirely over flat country, should mean little in deciding the final winners, who prove themselves in the mountains. These days on the flat might see a burst of individual heroics by the sprint specialists, although the large field will have trouble maneuvering in both Belgium and Brittany, two cycling centers where thousands of fans overflow into the narrow bank roads used by the riders. In recent years, the field has been no larger than 150 racers.

Not until July 15 does the Tour de France reach the mountains, the Pyrenees around Pau. Two days later it's into the Alps for three days. "The strong racers will make themselves known there, that's for sure," Hinault says. "I think it'll be over when we leave the Alps" even though the race will continue four more days.

The first heats of The Grand will be contested Saturday as racing continues, concluding with Sunday's finals.

Fastest U.S. Crew

The Charles River squad is composed of freshmen and sophomore oarsmen selected from American collegiate teams. On the basis of its Henley performance so far, Charles River looks to be the fastest American crew at the regatta. Charles River was initially entered in Henley's premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup, but scratched in favor of defending its Thames Cup title, leaving the varsity heavyweight crews of Yale and California as the remaining U.S. entries in the four-boat Grand Challenge Cup field.

The first heats of The Grand will be contested Saturday as racing continues, concluding with Sunday's finals.

New Jersey Entry

Holy Spirit High School of Absecon, N.J., advanced in its defense of the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup, defeating Saint Paul's School of London by 3½ lengths.

The Charles River Rowing Association, the U.S. National Team training squad, was again not tested in the defense of its Thames

Oxford's Coach Is Confident at Henley Regatta

By Norman Hildes-Heim
New York Times Service

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The clouds hung heavily, but the rain did not fall Friday on the second-day elimination rounds of the 133d rowing of the Henley Royal Regatta. Four of the five remaining American collegiate eights — the junior varsity heavyweight crews of Yale and the University of California, Harvard's lightweight varsity and Georgetown University's varsity heavyweights — advanced to Saturday's quarterfinals.

The University of Santa Clara was the sole American casualty Friday, falling to the Isis Boat Club, this year's Oxford University Junior Varsity Boat crew. After Isis defeated Santa Clara by 3½ boat lengths, Keith Mason, Oxford's coach, said, "So much for our first U.S. opponent. Now we get Harvard, who haven't a chance, and I suppose Yale in the final. We'll finish them off by the barrier" — the first quarter-mile of

the Henley course distance of 1½/16 miles.

Yale, which along with Isis was "selected," Henley's version of seeding, had a struggle Friday in defeating University College, Dublin, by three-quarters of a boat length in the fastest time of the day, 6 minutes, 36 seconds. Yale meets Cal on Saturday in an all-American quarterfinal.

Cal had an easy race Friday, defeating a much younger and lighter English schoolboy crew, Belmont Abbey. To add to Belmont's woes, the crew hit one of the coots swimming in its lake of the course. "Look, Belmont hit one of those damn mud hens and killed it," one Cal alumnus remarked. Belmont lost control of its steering as a result of the slaughter, causing the crew to zigzag down the remainder of the course.

Harvard lightweight spare oarsmen rowing in the Visitors' Challenge Cup lost when, to avoid colliding with their opponents from Durham University, they veered

into the log booms lining the course. Durham pulled clear of Harvard, and though the Crimson oarsmen recovered from their crash they were never in contention again. Durham won in the time of 7 minutes, 30 seconds.

The only U.S. entry in the Double Sculls Challenge Cup, Curt Fleming and Brad Lewis of Newport Beach, Calif., lost to the English junior sculling champions, N.A. Staite and J. Spencer-Jones. Staite and Spencer-Jones will meet the New Zealand double of B. Cooper and D. Ashby on Saturday.

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The Charles River Rowing Association, the U.S. National Team training squad, was again not tested in the defense of its Thames

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Chicago	36	36	.500	0
Minnesota	35	37	.486	1
Los Angeles	34	38	.474	2
Seattle	33	39	.457	3
Baltimore	32	40	.444	4
San Francisco	31	41	.433	5
California	30	42	.417	6
Houston	29	43	.400	7
Western Division				
Atlanta	45	29	.609	0
San Diego	41	33	.556	4
Los Angeles	41	33	.556	4
San Francisco	37	37	.500	8
Chicago	36	38	.486	9
Minnesota	33	41	.444	12
Seattle	32	42	.433	13
San Diego	31	43	.417	14
Houston	29	45	.390	16
Eastern Division				
Boston	42	26	.614	0
Philadelphia	41	27	.603	1
St. Louis	40	28	.588	2
Pittsburgh	39	29	.571	3
Washington	38	30	.559	4
Cleveland	37	31	.544	5
New York	36	32	.529	6
Toronto	35	33	.515	7
Western Division				
San Francisco	41	27	.603	0
Los Angeles	40	28	.588	1
San Diego	39	29	.571	2
Seattle	38	30	.559	3
Chicago	37	31	.544	4
Minnesota	36	32	.529	5
Philadelphia	35	33	.515	6
Pittsburgh	34	34	.500	7
Washington	33	35	.485	8
Cleveland	32	36	.470	9
New York	31	37	.455	10
Toronto	30	38	.440	11
National League				
Pittsburgh	36	36	.500	0
Chicago	35	37	.486	1
Baltimore	34	38	.474	2
San Francisco	33	39	.457	3
Los Angeles	32	40	.444	4
Seattle	31	41	.433	5
California	30	42	.417	6
Houston	29	43	.400	7
Western Division				
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